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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.

Fair; northwesterly winds becoming variable.

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## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37¼c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Lord Rosebery, ex-Premier, made a speech at Epsom yesterday in which he did not hesitate to say that the situation at Fashoda confronted England as an issue of supreme gravity. He expressed the hope that France will relieve the situation by refusing to acknowledge national responsibility for Major Marchand's expedition on the Upper Nile. A dispatch from Paris says it is understood that Marchand is returning from Fashoda according to arrangements by both Governments. Advices from Korea declare that the conspirators against the Chinese Emperor have been put to death. Emperor William has started for his journey to the Holy Land. The Cape Colony Ministry has resigned because of resolutions passed by the Assembly expressing a want of confidence in the Government. The Papal Secretary of State has undertaken to smooth down all differences between the Vatican and Prussia.—Page 7.

### Page 1.

The hostile Pillager Indians have agreed to surrender. Indian Inspector Jones yesterday visited their camp to arrange the terms.

The People's Telephone Corporation of New York was incorporated in Albany yesterday, with a capital stock of $5,000,000. It is said that it will reduce rates in this city.

Two couples of Cleveland, Ohio, are spending their honeymoon in a wagon in which they are making a trip to San Francisco, where they proposed to take a steamer to Manila. They arrived in Chicago yesterday.

The Chicago police believe some light will be thrown on the mysterious disappearance from that city a few months ago of George P. Halberstadt of Philadelphia by the arrest of Florence Griggs, who was found in Detroit and taken to Chicago yesterday. The woman was being prosecuted by Mr. Halberstadt for robbery, and vanished, forfeiting her bail of $500, shortly after he disappeared.

### Page 2.

Col. Roosevelt left for home yesterday, and is not expected to return from Oyster Bay this week.

The Democratic County Convention last night nominated George P. Andrews, James Fitzgerald, and David Leavenfritt for Supreme Court Justices. Theodore F. Hascall was selected as candidate for Judge of the City Court.

### Page 3.

The constitutionality of certain provisions in the War Revenue act is to be tested in the United States Supreme Court.

County Clerk Sutphin of Queens said yesterday he intends to furnish the electors of the new County of Nassau with Queens County ballots as well as their own.

Gen. Graham, testifying before the War Investigating Commission, showed yesterday that 6 per cent. of the soldiers at Camp Alger were sick in the latter part of September.

The First National Bank of San Francisco, as the assignee of Hermann Oelrichs, has petitioned for the payment of a legacy of $50,000 due him from the estate of James G. Fair.

The Gloucester, some of the men who were on the Merrimac with Hobson, and some of the marines who fought at Guantanamo, will take part in the Philadelphia Peace Jubilee ceremonies.

Mrs. George, who is accused of killing George D. Saxton, brother of Mrs. McKinley, was held for the Grand Jury at Canton, Ohio, yesterday on the charge of murder in the first degree.

Benjamin J. Haywood, ex-State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, yesterday waived a hearing at Philadelphia on the charge of conspiracy with Senator Quay and others to misapply funds of the State that were on deposit in the People's Bank.

### Page 4.

Major Beebe, an attaché of the United States Military Commission, died of yellow fever in Havana yesterday.

The big battleships Oregon and Iowa left the anchorage at Tompkinsville yesterday and started on their long voyage to the Pacific.

The case of Provost Guard Kitchen, who shot Private Nygren of the Twelfth New York at Lexington, Ky., on Sunday, will come before the court to-day. He probably will be turned over to the military authorities.

The Paris newspapers declare that great obstacles are in the way of a harmonious adjustment of the differences between the American and Spanish Peace Commissions. This has caused much depression at Madrid, particularly with respect to the report that Americans do not recognize the Cuban and Puerto Rican debts.

### Page 5.

The Pope has appointed Archbishop Chappelle of New Orleans Apostolic Delegate to Cuba.

The civil officials temporarily appointed by Col. Ray, the American military commander, have found no money in the treasury at Manzanillo.

Men discharged from the army at Sea Girt, N. J., arrived in Jersey City yesterday and said they had been obliged to beg or "beat their way" home, as they received no pay or transportation.

Gen. Lawton left Santiago for the United States yesterday on the transport Michigan. Thirty cannon, captured in the forts and trenches, are ready for shipment to this country.

Secretary Alger will recommend that Congress appropriate funds to construct a railroad line from Cape Maysi, at the eastern extremity of Cuba, to Cape Antonio, at the western extremity.

Sites for two camps for our troops in Cuba have already been selected by the commission appointed for that purpose. One is outside Guanabacoa, across the bay from Havana, and the other at Guanajay, twenty miles from the capital.

Col. Brown, who has arrived at Havana overland from Santiago, had an interview with Gomez on the way. The Cuban Commander in Chief said he was in favor of his army being disbanded and of a general election, in which Spaniards could take part and all taxpayers have a vote.

Surgeon Major Louis L. Seaman, who had charge of the convalescents on the Obdam returning from Ponce, declared yesterday that the Government furnished no food for the voyage that was fit for sick men to eat. The Red Cross Society and the National Relief Association were forced to provide. He lays the blame for war abuses on "maladministration of the Quartermaster's Department."

The feature of "President's Day" at the Omaha Exposition yesterday was a speech on the war by President McKinley. In the course of his remarks he reminded his hearers that the country was confronted by new and grave problems whose solution would affect other nations, and added: "We cannot shirk our international responsibilities if we would; we must follow our duty even if desire opposes."

### Page 8.

Play in the women's championship golf tournament on the Ardsley links was continued yesterday.

William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, leaves tomorrow for China, to survey a railway route for an American syndicate.

President Callaway of the New York Central returned from the West yesterday, and said he had found the railroad situation and business conditions much improved there.

Results of the National League baseball games yesterday: Baltimore, 2; New York, 1. New York, 6; Baltimore, 2. Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Washington, 10; Boston, 1. Cincinnati, 5; Louisville, 2. Louisville, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Pittsburg, 9; Cleveland, 1. Cleveland, 5; Pittsburg, 2.

### Page 9.

The following were the winners at Morris Park yesterday: Governor Budd, Momentum, Helen Thomas, George Keene, Prestidigitatrice, and Continental.

Judge Van Syckel, in the Union County (N. J.) court, yesterday appointed Commissioners to appraise and condemn land for the widening of Westfield Avenue, from Elizabeth to Plainfield, along which the new trolley line will be operated.

Five companies of the Twenty-third Regiment spent the day in rifle practice at Creedmoor yesterday. Companies H and I qualified every man as a marksman; Company G, 33 out of 36; Company D, 36 out of 42, and Company C, 43 out of 47.

### Page 14.

At the annual meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday James Stillman was elected a Director to succeed the late Rosewell G. Rolston.

A letter written by Rough Rider Ebermann, formerly a New York policeman, from San Antonio, Texas, on May 14, will be filed to-day as his last will and testament.

John Vetter was fined $5 yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court on his own admission that he used "just enough force" to compel his wife to stay home from lodge meetings.

The Ohio Supreme Court's investigation here of the affairs of the Standard Oil Company resulted yesterday in John D. Rockefeller's refusal to answer certain questions and to produce books, though in one case threatened with contempt proceedings. The Standard's attorneys say they will produce no more witnesses voluntarily.

News came to light yesterday of ill-treatment of soldiers of the Second New Jersey Regiment at Jacksonville, Fla. Two young men of Montclair returned home very ill, one having been sent away from the camp hospital when in a serious condition. Their father denounced such action on the part of the authorities, and said he feared the defeat of the Republican Party at the next election.

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## HONEYMOON IN A WAGON.

### Two Couples of Cleveland, Ohio, Arrive in Chicago on Their Way to San Francisco.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—D. A. Paton and wife and A. J. Philbrook and wife of Cleveland, Ohio, are enjoying their honeymoon in novel and romantic style in an overland trip across the continent.

They left Cleveland on Sept. 8, the day after they were married, and reached Chicago to-day, and are now encamped on the west band of the Desplaines River, a short distance north of the West Madison Street bridge.

Their wagon, which is completely inclosed, is nearly 11 feet by 6 in the clear, and it comprises the comforts of a Pullman car, with some improvements and additions.

They expect to reach Denver this Fall, and will lay over there until the roads open up in the Spring, when they will continue their journey to San Francisco. There they will take a steamer for Manila.

## NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

### Incorporated in Albany with a Capital of $5,000,000—Will Reduce Rates in This City, It Is Said.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The People's Telephone Corporation of New York was incorporated to-day, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, to operate a telephone system in New York City and in other cities, towns, and villages in New York and other States, and in the Dominion of Canada.

The capital stock is divided into $2,000,000 preferred and $3,000,000 common stock. The Directors are S. B. Dutcher J. E. Nichols, E. S. A. De Lima, Francis C. Travers, Frank Brainard, J. Fred Ackerman, and Darwin R. James of New York City.

The People's Telephone Corporation is the outgrowth of the fight between the Board of Trade and Transportation and the Bell Telephone Company during the last fifteen years, and is designed to bring about a very material reduction in telephone rates. Nearly all of the members of the Board of Trade are interested in the venture, Darwin R. James, the President of the board, appearing as one of the incorporators. The Secretary of the new corporation is Frank Gardiner, the nephew of Col. Asa Bird Gardiner.

While the charter contemplates operations over an extended territory, the company's work will be first inaugurated in this city. Preparations have been made preliminary to the establishment of a telephone service in the Borough of Manhattan as soon as possible, and in the Borough of Brooklyn as soon thereafter as is found to be advisable.

## X RAYS ON COLLIER'S HEAD.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Frank Collier sat for two hours to-day with the side of his head pressed against a skiagraph plate, while the X-Rays of a Crooke's tube were directed upon the opposite temple. Two exposures were made in the laboratory of Dr. W. C. Fuchs in the Schiller Building.

Collier was attended by Drs. E. C. Fortner and T. A. Davis, who have agreed to perform the operation of trephining the skull, as a result of which the lawyer expects to be restored to the full possession of mental strength. In the conflict of medical opinion respecting the character of the injuries that the patient's brain sustained from the blow of two years ago, the two physicians in consultation with Dr. J. B. Murphy, decided to apply the Roentgen light to his head.

If the negatives show a growth on the inner side of the skull, causing its depression, the operation will be performed immediately.

## CLUE TO A CHICAGO MYSTERY?

### Police Believe Light May Be Thrown on Halberstadt's Disappearance by Florence Griggs's Arrest.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Chicago police officers are confident that through the arrest of Florence Griggs, colored, now confined in the county jail, some light may be thrown on the case of George P. Halberstadt, the Philadelphia millionaire, who mysteriously disappeared from his temporary home in this city last June.

It is thought, for various reasons, that the Griggs woman can give some intelligence concerning the fate of the Philadelphian, as his disappearance occurred at a time when he was prosecuting her in the courts for robbery.

On June 1, four days before he vanished, he was robbed by Florence Griggs at 236 Custom House Place. He had come to Chicago but a short time previously. He met the woman on the Levee, and was enticed by her to the house mentioned, where he was robbed of $180. Discovering his loss a few hours later, he swore out a warrant against the woman.

When she was arraigned for a hearing in the Harrison Street Police Court a few days later, Halberstadt succeeded in having her held for the criminal court, but the woman was released on bail of $500, furnished by Michael G. Walsh. This was on June 4. That day Halberstadt disappeared, after bidding good-bye to his relatives at 480 Superior Street, where he had been staying.

Before going away he said he was going to visit cities further west. From that time nothing has been heard or seen of him by his friends. For more than four months the whole country—East, West, North, and South—has been scoured for intelligence as to his fate. His wife, Mrs. George P. Halberstadt, whose home is at 2203 North Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia, has been nearly distracted. She has asked her brother-in-law, Charles Halberstadt, to keep up the search for the missing man, and thousands of dollars have been expended in the thus far futile attempt to find him.

Shortly after Halberstadt disappeared Florence Griggs also vanished. The police could not find her in Chicago. Suspicion was at once aroused and a search for her was made. Her bonds of $500 were forfeited, and Detective Braxton of the Desplaines Street Station was detailed to find her. Last Monday the woman was found in Detroit, and was to-day brought to Chicago.

### American Railway in Ecuador.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 12.—P. H. Ashmead, a Government surveyor, who has been working on the deep-waterway survey at Champlain, left there to-night for New York, from which port he sails on the 18th for Ecuador, with others, to lay out a five-hundred-mile railway for American capitalists.

The fastest train from New York to Washington is the "ROYAL LIMITED" via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. It's time is Five Hours.—Adv.

## HOWARD GOULD MARRIES

### He Takes as His Wife Miss Kathrine Clemmons, an Actress.

### FAMILY HAD OPPOSED MATCH

### He May Lose Part of His Inheritance in Consequence—Off for Wedding Cruise.

After an eventful courtship extending over four years or more, Howard Gould, the third son of the late Jay Gould, and Miss Viola Kathrine Clemmons, an actress, were married last night at 8:30 o'clock in the Holland House by the Rev. Dr. Wilton M. Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, in Fifty-seventh Street.

The ceremony, at which none of Mr. Gould's relatives was present, was very simple in its nature. There were no groomsmen nor bridesmaids, and, excepting the officiating clergymen and the bride and bridegroom, only ten persons were present at the marriage, which was performed in the parlors of the hotel. They were Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kimble, Mr. and Mrs. Sells, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy W. Baldwin, Mr. Bogardus, and Capt. Shackford of Mr. Gould's new steam yacht, the Niagara.

The bride was attired in a white satin dress, trimmed with old point lace, the gown being plain in design. Her only ornament was a small jewel at her throat. She carried a large bouquet of white roses. After the ceremony a supper was served in the Gilt Room of the hotel, which was elaborately decorated with arms and flowers. Each guest was presented with a piece of the wedding cake in a white satin box, with the compliments of the bride and bridegroom.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Gould has been for the last few years, and particularly of late, most devoted in his attentions to Miss Clemmons, it is a fact which not even Mr. Gould's closest friends attempted to deny that the marriage came in the nature of a decided surprise to them. Indeed, it was not surely known, unless to a very few, that the young people were engaged, though it was generally believed they were. Mr. Gould's friends think that on the recent trip taken by Mr. Gould on his new yacht, the Niagara, when it was given its initial run, and when Mr. Gould was accompanied by a party of friends, of which Miss Clemmons was one, the marriage was finally decided upon. It is said that the recent publication of newspaper articles relating to Miss Clemmons—as a result of which she has brought a suit for libel against a newspaper—may have tended to hasten the wedding.

It has been an open secret that, notwithstanding the fact that George Gould himself is happily married to a former actress, Miss Edith Kingdon, he, as well as the other members of the family, has looked with anything but favoring eyes upon Howard Gould's attentions to Miss Clemmons. Almost from the day that Howard Gould first met the actress in this city, shortly after her appearance on the stage of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in which she made her debut in a play that was a failure, Mr. Gould's family is said to have expressed disapproval. Whether this opposition had latterly abated is not known.

It is perhaps not generally known that by a clause in the will of Jay Gould it is provided that if any one of his children marries without the consent of a majority of the others, he, ipso facto, forfeits one-half of the fortune which comes to him under the terms of the will. Whether or not the other children will insist upon this forfeiture in the case of Howard remains to be seen. Their absence from last night's ceremony was taken as signifying that they have not relaxed their opposition to the union of their brother with Miss Clemmons—if indeed they were aware of it.

Howard Gould's friends, however, say that, even if it should come about, the loss will neither disconcert nor discommode him. They point out that it is not improbable that within a very short time he may take a very much keener interest in the business and financial world than in times past. He has, it is known, within the past few months, not only bought a seat on the Stock Exchange, but as well a controlling interest from John E. Milholland in the Tubular Dispatch Company. This, it has been announced, he purposes to develop in every way possible.

Mr. Gould and his bride have gone on his yacht, the Niagara, for a three-week's cruise in Southern waters. At its conclusion it is understood they will come direct to this city to live. Then, it is thought, Mr. Gould may take his seat on the Exchange and develop his general business enterprises.

## CAREER OF MR. GOULD.

Howard Gould is the second son of Jay Gould to take his bride from the theatrical profession. The wife of George Gould was once Edith Kingdon, well-known in the early eighties among the theatregoers of Boston, New York, and Chicago. When the engagement was announced, a couple of years ago, of Miss Anna Gould to the Comte de Castellane, Howard was the only one in the family who looked with disfavor on the Frenchman's suit.

Howard Gould is the third son of the late Jay Gould. He has sharp, brown eyes, a bulging forehead, and a clean-cut lower jaw. He is twenty-eight years old. His name has been at various times before the public during the last four years, as he has raced his yachts or has had his name coupled in some interesting episode or other with the young woman whom he now marries. He is said to be a good business man, and one blessed with the faculty of grasping the basic facts of a problem of affairs with great promptitude.

Early in February last it was announced one day in the New York Stock Exchange that Howard Gould had bought the seat in the Exchange that had been owned by the late George T. Green. His brothers, George J. Gould and Edwin Gould, were already members of the Exchange. Besides having a seat in the Exchange, Mr. Gould is a Director of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, the Kansas City and Arkansas Valley Railway, Kansas City Northwestern Railroad Company, Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, Manhattan Elevated Railway, Missouri Pacific Railway, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad; Texas and Pacific Railway, the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York, and the Tyler, Southeastern Railway Company, of which he is also Vice President. He is a Director, too, of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, which is controlled by the Western Union Telegraph Company. He recently bought out John E. Milholland's interest in the Tubular Dispatch Company.

His sister, Helen Gould, contributed largely to various war relief funds during the Spanish-American conflict. A younger brother, Frank, is too young to be identified with any of the Gould interests yet. He is always called into family consultations, however, and it is said that he always does precisely as his sister Helen tells him. He is her friend and confidant to a greater extent than her other brothers are.

Howard Gould belongs to a great many clubs, some of which, it is said, he has never seen the inside of. He is registered as a member of the New York Yacht Club, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, American Yacht Club, New York Press Club, Metropolitan Museum of Art. The Players Larchmont Yacht Club, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Atlantic Yacht Club, Sons of the Revolution, and the New York Athletic Club.

Regarding his attachment for Miss Kathrine Clemmons much has been written in the last two years; their engagement has been a number of times reported, only to be denied by some friend or relative of the parties interested as "sheer rubbish." It has also been denied that the question of Mr. Gould's marriage with Miss Clemmons ever formed the subject for a family debate. Nevertheless, Mr. Gould and Miss Clemmons have been constantly in one another's company, have been on yachting excursions, and a year ago were members of the same party on a European trip.

A year before Mr. Gould met the young woman who is now his bride, his engagement to Odette Tyler was reported; but Miss Tyler ended all gossip by marrying somebody else.

## SKETCH OF MISS CLEMMONS.

Metropolitan theatregoers accorded Miss Viola Kathrine Clemmons a lukewarm sort of reception on the occasion of her few appearances in this city as a star, and her subsequent conduct led to the belief that her aspirations toward a centre place on the stage were blasted by her first experiences here as leading lady.

In her first bow to the public, Feb. 12, 1894, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in "A Lady of Venice," the critics admitted that she was a woman of many attractions, but they unanimously decried her histrionic skill. On March 5 Miss Clemmons appeared in the leading part of "Mrs. Bascot," by Lloyd Bryce, editor of The North American Review. She appeared for a week only.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Feb. 13 her first appearance in New York is described, and she is criticised as follows:

"The threat of the first appearance of Miss Kathrine Clemmons as a star actress has been hanging over New York for nearly a year. In that period the amiable portion of the press has been 'worked' industriously in her behalf. She has been the cause of a duel that was never fought. Her gowns and her wardrobe have been so widely advertised and her beauty so loudly and persistently proclaimed that well-seasoned playgoers have trembled at the mention of her name.

"Those persons who braved the terrors of a blizzard to go to the Fifth Avenue Theatre found that she is not so hard to bear after all. To be sure Miss Clemmons is scarcely an actress in respect to art. That she is an actress in respect to trade is undeniable, for she has learned to speak the words of a part on a public stage with some appropriate gestures and poses. She is self-possessed and often graceful in a heavy sort of a way. Her beauty has been overadvertised in advance. Sanguine folks found that the advance plans and specifications of Miss Clemmons were misleading.

"Yet the 'croakers' were actually agreeably disappointed. For she is, to quote Jo Gargery, 'a fine figure of a woman.' She has an interesting face, a large quantity of pale hair, a large mouth, which is generally wide open, and a full set of very handsome teeth. Though she has evidently no large share of dramatic aptitude, and probably has had little stage experience, her actions are not restricted and positively awkward.

"The story is that she was a circus rider. Miss Clemmons owes her fame and position on the stage to the faith and money of Mr. Buffalo Bill, who is her 'backer.' Doubtless he thinks she has genius. He has done all he could for her. The scenic dress of her play is rich and expensive."

Although born in Illinois, Miss Clemmons early removed to California, which has generally been considered her birthplace. One of her immediate ancestors on the paternal side was Col. Thomas M. Kilpatrick, founder of the normal school system of Illinois.

At different times he was a member of both houses in the State Legislature. He was killed while fighting valiantly for the Union at the battle of Shiloh. Her grandfather was an officer of the United States in the war of 1812 and her father an officer of the Northern Army in the war of the rebellion.

Col. E. Sells, the Mexican war veteran, is another on the list of Miss Clemmons's ancestors on the maternal side. He was Secretary of State in Iowa, and Secretary of Utah under President Harrison. Having married a second time, Miss Clemmons's mother went to live in San Francisco.

It was in San Francisco, about 1886, that Miss Clemmons made her first appearance in public. Under the name of Miss Viola Dayan, following the name of her stepfather, she took part in Dumas's "Gabrielle de Belle Isle," presented at the Grand Opera House.

Her liking for the stage grew with her experiences, and she went to England to study systematically to attain to a leading standard. While abroad she was under the tutorage of such dramatic instructors as Emile Benke, Walter Lacy, and Herman Vesin. "The White Lily," an emotional drama, was produced by her, and achieved so much of a success that she was booked to play at the Princess Theatre, London.

While on the road, and nearing London with her fellow-members of the company, at a town named Hanley, Miss Clemmons met with a severe accident and gained considerable praise from the way she bore it. An equestrian act was included in the play, and on this occasion, owing to the accidental absence of her regular horse, a "green" steed was put in.

The horse was compelled to take several jumps at a height of twenty feet above the stage, and in one of his flights threw Miss Clemmons. Although badly hurt, she concluded the act before seeking attention.

## JAY GOULD'S WILL.

If Howard Gould married without the consent of a majority of his brothers and sisters, who, with himself, are the executors of his father's will, then he will lose one-half of his share of his father's great fortune. In Jay Gould's will there is a provision reading "that if any of the children shall marry without the consent of a majority of the executors and trustees, then the share allotted to such child shall be reduced one half, and the other half of such share shall be transferred to such persons as under the laws of the State of New York would take the same if the testator had died intestate."

Jay Gould left an estate valued at $72,000,000. Howard Gould's share amounts to about $10,000,000. George J., Edwin, Helen, and Howard Gould are their father's executors. Now a majority of George, Edwin, and Helen must be in favor of Howard's marriage or he loses $5,000,000. If two decide against him he might cast a vote for himself and tie the contest.

## MR. GOULD'S BETROTHAL.

Howard Gould had already been in the public eye in that character which all the world is said to love before he manifested a fondness for Miss Clemmons. His betrothal to Odette Tyler, the actress who in private life was Miss Bessie Kirkland, was announced four years ago, and broken in a few weeks by Miss Tyler because of the attitude of her admirer's family.

Mr. Gould had been paying attention to Miss Tyler for some time before the announcement, in March, 1894, of their betrothal. It was said that his admiration for her acting had preceded and ripened into love for herself. It was also rumored at the time that she would retire from the stage after her marriage. Mr. Gould gave her a diamond engagement ring valued at $9,500.

The following month it became known that the engagement had been broken. Gen. Kirkland, the actress's father, issued the following statement:

"Miss Tyler, with the entire concurrence of those nearest to her, has broken her engagement with Mr. Gould, believing that his brothers and sisters were not disposed to receive her cordially. She will resume her stage duties, and in the Summer may carry out her design, long formed, of taking a trip to Europe, where she has both relatives and friends."

A few days later the whole story came out. Miss Tyler had learned that Mr. Gould's family was strongly opposing the match, and she had demanded from him an explanation of their objections to her. He admitted that the objectionable fact was that she was a divorced woman. Miss Tyler had obtained a divorce from her first husband for abandonment, and nothing concerning it reflected on her in any way. However, Miss Helen Gould felt particularly averse to the idea of her brother marrying a woman whose divorced husband was still living.

When Miss Tyler learned of this from her fiancé she told him that she could not marry him under the circumstances, although she wished to retain his friendship, and she then handed him back the engagement ring. Mr. Gould had assured her that the feelings of his brothers and sisters would have no effect upon him, but this did no good. Later, however, he renewed his attentions to her, and it was rumored that the engagement had been only ostensibly, not virtually broken. This was not the case.

The report that Mr. Gould had married Miss Kathrine Clemmons was circulated in 1896. On April 29 of that year he sailed for Southampton on the St. Paul, and it was reported that Miss Clemmons went with him as his wife. A friend of his, whose name did not appear, declared at the time that she sailed in the vessel, having been booked to sail for a week, and that her suite had been taken in a fictitious name, and secured by a third party.

On Jan. 14, 1897, Mrs. J. W. Dayan, mother of Miss Clemmons, made the announcement in California that her daughter and Howard Gould were engaged, and had been for a long time. Miss Clemmons, her mother said, had agreed to give up the stage, in deference to Mr. Gould's wishes, not because he had any objections to the theatrical profession, but simply because it was unnecessary for her to continue at work.

On Christmas evening last year Howard Gould and Miss Clemmons gave a dinner to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kimble, who had just returned from a wedding trip, in a hall for at the Holland House. Covers were laid for fourteen. The decorations were elaborate. Tiny incandescent bulbs were imbedded in the bouquets. After dinner the guests visited a Christmas tree in Miss Clemmons's private parlors, where gifts were distributed. Dr. Arthur S. Vosburgh played Santa Claus, and a phonograph and Punch and Judy show contributed to the guests' enjoyment.

Five days later the children of employes of the Holland House and employes of Howard Gould, about fifty in number, were invited to come and make merry around this same tree. Miss Clemmons was the hostess, and Mr. Gould, Mr. Kimble, Mrs. G. A. Kirkpatrick, and Mrs. Valentine Snyder were there to help her entertain. The children received useful and attractive presents.

## PILLAGERS WILL SURRENDER.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 12.—The Bear Island Pillager Indians will surrender, and war has been avoided. It only remains for the terms to be arranged before the hostiles will come into the agency.

Father Aloysius Homanutz, Gus Beaulieu, and Chief Gay-Gwa-Che-Way-Bimung, the three "peace commissioners," who left on the Flora yesterday for the hostile camp, got back at 4 o'clock this morning. They got to the camp at Black Duck Point, at the mouth of the Boy River, at 9 o'clock last night. Indians on watch responded to signals, and the three delegates went ashore in a skiff, carrying flour, bacon, sugar, rice, tobacco, and canned goods.

They met a large number of the Indians back in the woods, and received a cordial greeting. Hands were shaken all around, and the battle of a week ago was talked over. The Indians alluded to it as "a little fun." They asserted that none of their number were killed or wounded. Bug-Ah-Nah-Go-Shing was in conference with the commissioners, but his greetings were shouted back and forth across the little bay between him and the commissioners. After landing, a big fire was built and a conference held for three hours. The Indians were familiar with every movement of the troops and marshals, and nothing told them was new.

A report in writing was made to Indian Commissioner Jones, who thereupon went out to the headquarters of the Bear Islanders. Before his departure he expressed confidence that he would be able to settle the trouble.

## THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.

The south Atlantic Coast and St. Lawrence Valley storms have moved eastward beyond the region of observation. A storm developed Tuesday night over the middle Missouri Valley and has moved eastward to Eastern Iowa attended by local rains from the Missouri River over the Western lake region.

Warnings of dangerous winds have been sent to Central and South Lake Michigan ports and storm signals have been ordered on Lake Erie and at Detroit.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | --Weather Bureau.-- | | TIMES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1897. | 1898. | 1898. |
| 3 A. M. | 64 | 62 | 63 |
| 6 A. M. | 65 | 60 | 64 |
| 9 A. M. | 66 | 62 | 67 |
| 12 M. | 62 | 65 | 70 |
| 4 P. M. | 62 | 64 | 70 |
| 8 P. M. | 62 | 62 | 66 |
| 9 P. M. | 62 | 56 | 62 |
| 12 P. M. | 62 | 53 | 57 |

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....64¾
Weather Bureau.....60¾
Corresponding date 1897.....63⅛
Corresponding date for last 25 years....55

The maximum temperature yesterday was 67 degrees, at 2 P. M., and the minimum, 53 degrees, at 11 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 84 per cent., and at 8 P. M., 61 per cent

Enjoy Albany Day line trips before season closes, Oct. 17. See steamboat and exc. advs.—Adv.

### Where the Value of Champagne Is Established.

It is an interesting fact in connection with the prices of the various brands of Champagne that those are fixed by the London market, and the relative values thus established regulate the price lists of the world. It is also a fact that in England the price is always based solely on the quality of the Champagne, which undoubtedly explains the reason why for many years Pommery has been quoted higher than other brands. It is this fact which has led to the almost universal use of Pommery at all the official and royal and social events and functions in Europe.—Adv.

## MINERS SHOT DOWN IN A LABOR RIOT

### Virden, Ill., the Scene of a Desperate Battle.

### MOB ATTACKS NEGROES

### Engages in a Fierce Fight with Their Armed Guards.

### TEN LIVES ARE LOST.

### List of Wounded Includes More Than a Score—The Town Now in the Hands of the Military Authorities.

VIRDEN, Ill., Oct. 12.—A desperate battle between the striking coal miners and the guards and railroad police upon a train bringing imported negro laborers to Virden occurred here to-day. Eight men were killed and nineteen wounded. The dead are:

BILYEU, FRANK, Springfield.
BRENEMAN, A. H., Girard.
KEUTNER, ERNEST, Mount Olive.
KILEY, D. H., Chicago and Alton detective.
KITTERLY, JOE, Mount Olive.
PRESTON, THOMAS, Chicago, ex-Lieutenant of Police.
SMITH, ALBERT, Mount Olive.
WELSH, ED, Springfield.

The following are known to have been wounded:

ANKLE, ANS, Mount Olive.
BASTON, JOE, Mount Olive, shot in stomach.
EYSTER, J. F., Superintendent Climax Trading Company, shot and beaten.
GRITGESELLE, H., shot in shoulder.
SNYDER, O. J., shot in face and legs.
SICKLES, JAMES, Chicago, shot in leg.
WILDER, FRANK, Chicago, shot in arm.
McENTEE, THOMAS, Chicago, shot in leg.
MOONAN, J. W., St. Louis, slightly injured.
SMITH, J. H., Chicago, slightly injured.
HAINES, JOE, Girard, shot in leg.
HERMAN, WILLIAM, Girard, shot in hand.
JENNINGS, THOMAS, Springfield.
RUNK, GEORGE, Girard, shot in stomach.
RUNK, JOE, Girard, shot in arm.
SPRIM, JOE, Mount Olive, shot in arm.
TIGAR, BART, engineer, Chicago and Alton: shot in arm.
UPTON, ED Springfield.
WEVSIEP, GUSTAV, Mount Olive.

#### MINERS AWAIT THE NEGROES.

For the past two weeks rumors have reached Virden daily that a train having negroes from Alabama was about to reach the city, and the Chicago and Alton station has been surrounded day and night by vigilant miners determinedly awaiting their arrival.

To-day the Chicago and Alton Limited, due to pass here at 10 o'clock, shot through to Chicago an hour late, displaying flags on the rear, indicating that a special was following. Immediately the word was spread, and a dense crowd of miners lined the station platform, while another crowd collected at the entrance of the stockade, half a mile north of the station. D. B. Kiley, a Chicago and Alton detective, stood guard at a switch at the south end of the station platform, to see that nobody tampered with it. At 12:40 o'clock the special train passed the station, and signal shots were fired from the south end of the train, announcing the special's arrival.

Immediately shots were fired from the moving train and outside, and the battle was on. A few moments after the train had passed the switch where Kiley was stationed, and while he was talking with two citizens, he threw up his arms and dropped dead with a bullet through his brain. He was the first man killed. The train continued to the stockade, the miners firing into it all along the route and the negro passengers returning the fire.

The moment the train reached the stockade the miners opened a desperate fire with Winchesters, revolvers, and firearms of all kinds. The negroes on the train answered with a steady fire. The miners and the train were enveloped in a cloud of smoke, and the shooting sounded like a continuous volley.

Engineer Burt Tigar received a bullet in the arm and dropped from his seat. His firemen seized the throttle, pulled it open with a jerk, and the train was under speed, carrying a load of wounded negro passengers to Springfield. How many were wounded is not known.

#### SHARPSHOOTERS' DEADLY FIRE.

The train stopped at the stockade but two minutes. Its departure did not cause the firing to cease. The tower of the stockade was filled with sharpshooters, armed with Winchesters, and they kept up a steady fire into the crowd of union miners. Eye witnesses say the dead miners were killed after the train had departed. It is not known how many men are stationed behind the walls of the stockade, but an estimate is placed at between twenty-five and forty. It is claimed that six within the stockade were wounded, but those inside refuse to hold any communication with the outside, and nothing authentic can be learned. Word, however, was sent from the stockade to physicians in town that their services were needed.

The supply and provision store of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company is known as the Climax Trading Company, with Superintendent J. F. Eyster in charge.

At 2 o'clock, after the firing at the stockade had subsided, an attack without parallel in the history of the trouble was made on Eyster in his store on Main Street, one block from the station, which will probably cost him his life.

He was sitting in his store when his telephone rang and he was instructed from the stockade to secure physicians and hurry them to the place. Eyster jumped into his delivery wagon and securing two doctors rushed them to the mines. He returned to his store, climbed out of his wagon and was just entering the door when the cry was raised that Manager Fred Lukens of the mines was with him.

#### EYSTER'S DESPERATE FIGHT.

With a rush a throng of infuriated miners pressed toward the store. Eyster ran behind a counter with a revolver in each hand. The miners pressed hard after, and as Eyster sprang upstairs, he and the miners began shooting simultaneously.

He ran to the top of his building and jumped behind a chimney, while the miners ran into the street and opened fire on him again. Chips flew from the brick chimney and Eyster ran from cover across to the roof of another store, firing into the street below as he ran. From there he crossed to the roof of the Bank of Virden, where he reloaded his revolvers.

Blood was flowing from a wound in his side, but with dogged determination against terrible odds he continued his flight. Jumping to the roof of the Rae & Gish drug store he halted behind a projection from the roof of the building he had just left, and emptied both his six-chambered revolvers.

Then springing from cover Eyster dashed ahead amid the rain of bullets to the roof of the Steed Building, the upper story of which is known as Miners' Hall. He either fell or jumped through the skylight, and landed in the arms of a crowd of miners, who seized him and carried him down stairs to the street. Other hands seized the almost unconscious man, and he was dragged into the middle of the street.

Local policemen drove back the crowd and carried Eyster to the city square across the street and laid him on the grass. He was motionless and supposedly dead. The police left him lying there and attempted to disperse the crowd.

In a few minutes Eyster was seen to raise his hand and wipe the blood from his face. Two men sprang at him, and with the ferocity of tigers began jumping on his body and striking him on the head with stones. With a yell the angry crowd charged into the square to kill Eyster.

The police charged in a body, and fought their way to the centre of the mob, where they took a stand over the prostrate, the battered, and bleeding man. A carrier was procured, and Eyster was taken to the Buckles Hotel. He had been shot through

operators of the Chicago-Virden Company; bullet went through his thigh; will recover.

The following wounded miners are in St. John's Hospital:

BASTON, JOSEPH, Mount Olive.
HAINES, JOE, Girard.
HERMAN, WILLIAM, Girard.
JENNINGS, THOMAS, Springfield.
LING, JOSEPH, Mount Olive.
RUNK, JOE, Girard.
SMITH, ALBLERT, Mount Olive.
UPTON, EDWARD, Springfield.
WRSCIP, GUSTAV, Mount Olive.

John M. Hunter of Pontiac, the President of the Illinois District of the United Mine Workers of America, lies at the Collins House in a critical condition. Mr. Hunter got on the train which bore the colored miners to this city this afternoon and engaged in conversation with two of the colored miners. Some of the Deputy Sheriffs saw Hunter, and when the train was between North Grand Avenue and the North Shaft, and was going at the rate of eighteen miles an hour, it is estimated, the deputies attacked Hunter and pushed him off the train. A man who happened along later in a buggy saw Hunter lying near the track in an unconscious condition, placed him in his buggy, and took him to the Collins House, where a physician dressed his wounds. He is terribly cut about the face, and his ribs are injured. He is still unconscious.

The miners are gathered in little knots on the streets of the city to-night, but there has been no demonstration. They say they recognize some of the negroes who arrived here from Virden this afternoon as some of those who came up three weeks ago from Alabama and refused to go to work at Virden and who were sent home at the expense of the miners' union.

### More Troops for Virden.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Col. Young of the First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry received orders to-night to report at Springfield immediately with Troops A, B, C, and D of his command. The troops will leave at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, and from Springfield will be hurried to Virden.

### Miners' Official Arrested.

PANA, Ill., Oct. 12.—The Acting President of the United Mine Workers of America, John Mitchell, of Spring Valley, was arrested here at noon to-day by a Deputy Sheriff. Mitchell was indicted by the Grand Jury for alleged participation in the riot of Sept. 1. He was taken to Taylorville, where he gave bond, and immediately left for Virden, the scene of to-day's troubles.

### Carlinville Miners Ejected.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 12.—Operator King of Chicago, owner of Green Ridge shaft, has served ejectment notices on miners occupying company houses. King has received no rent since May last. The miners are allowed twelve days in which to leave. At the end of that time, it is asserted, they are to be supplanted by imported men. This shaft has been idle since March 29. The miners say they will not vacate the houses without a contest.

## TANNER BLAMES OPERATORS.

### Governor of Illinois Says the Mine Owners Are Criminally Responsible for the Riot's Results.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12.—In an interview this evening regarding the Virden riot Gov. Tanner said:

"Mr. T. C. Louck, President, and Mr. Lutkin, Superintendent of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company at 12:30 to-day made good their threats to land a trainload of imported laborers from the South and attempted to put them to work in their mines at the point of the bayonet and the muzzle of the Winchester, such laborers being drawn largely, if not entirely, from the criminal class, ex-convicts who learned their trade while serving terms in the penitentiary of Alabama, after having been fully advised and having full knowledge that the landing of such imported laborers would precipitate a riot if had carried them out if they brought these imported laborers they did so at their own peril, and under the circumstances would be morally responsible and criminally liable for anything that might happen.

"As to what happened after the stopping of the train in front of the coal shed my information is based on telegraphic and telephone communications and from the statements of those coming from the scene of the conflict. From the information I can gather at this time, the very minute the train stopped in front of the coal shaft where the doors of the stockade were thrown open and the imported laborers to enter, the firing began. As to who fired the first shot I am at this time unable to determine, but all reports agree that a general battle was precipitated within just a few moments and that the firing became general from the guards on the train, called deputies, and estimated at fifty or sixty in number, and was responded to by the idle miners lying back on the other side of the track.

"The battle lasted several minutes, after which time the train pulled out. The reports vary as to the number of killed and wounded. The Sheriff telegraphed that 100 were killed and that the battle was still on. However, from conservative estimates and from all the information I can get there, I would estimate the number of killed as somewhere from nine to fifteen, and possibly quite as many wounded. The killed and wounded are largely idle miners who were on the outside. The others were the hired guards who were brought along by the coal company. Most if not all of them were non-residents of Illinois. There is no means of learning their names or whereabouts, for the reason that they declined to give them out, knowing perhaps that they are criminally liable for murder, as they had no permission from any officer in Illinois authorizing or deputizing them to act as Deputy Marshals or Deputy Sheriffs.

"Instantly on learning of the trouble, I directed Adjt. Gen. Reece to order Capt. Craig of the Galesburg Battery and one company of the Sons of Veterans Regiment now stationed at Pana to proceed at once by the quickest route to the scene of the trouble. I learned later that Capt. Craig met with serious difficulties in securing a train with coaches and bring his command, and I directed the Adjutant General to advise him to load his troops on freight cars and come at once to Springfield by the Baltimore and Ohio and secure a train on the Alton to carry the command to Virden. These arrangements were made and Capt. Craig arrived here at 6:30 and at Virden by 7:30. Gen. Reece accompanied Capt. Craig and I have instructed Gen. Reece to select a camping ground most suitable for the occasion to quell the riot and maintain order, and protect life and property; also disarm all persons bearing arms, making an inventory of such arms and taking the name of the individual owner and his Post Office address, such arms to be held until further orders, and not to allow imported laborers to unload from any train within the limits of the city nor to march in a body.

"These avaricious mine owners have so far forgotten their duty to society as to bring about this blot upon the fair name of our State; have gone far enough—yes, too far, as they had fair warning from me by wire and telephone that the importation of labor which brings to our State an undesirable class of citizens had to stop. And I say now to such and all others that this is a thing of the past, that it shall not be tolerated in Illinois while I am Governor. These men, the President and officers of the company, precipitated this riot by the bringing in of these imported laborers, are guilty of murder, and should be, and will, I believe, be indicted by the Grand Jury of Macoupin County, and tried and convicted for this heinous offense."

Gov. Tanner said at 10 o'clock to-night that he had no word of further trouble at Virden, and that he was confident there would be no more rioting.

"I have asked the Secretary of War to place at my command the Fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, now at Springfield," he said, "and have ordered four companies of the Sons of Veterans Regiment to leave for Virden early in the morning. I intend to have enough troops on the scene to disarm the men who have caused this bloodshed, and, furthermore, I intend to take such action as will prevent any further attempt to import labor into this State. I don't intend to have any more trouble of this kind. My advices up to this hour indicate that the first estimates on the number of killed and wounded were too high. I do not believe that the list of dead will exceed fifteen, if it reaches that. The wounded will probably number less than thirty."

## THE OPERATORS' SIDE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—President C. W. Loucks of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company, who arrived at 9:15 to-night from the vicinity of the trouble, made the following statement:

"Our position has been defined right along by the press, as the public can ascertain, and we simply desire to state that our employes arrived at Virden about 12:30 to-day,


# Tiffany & Co.

*Diamond and Gem Merchants*

have received their fall importations of gems and precious stones, comprising notably strands of unusually fine pearls and a collection of emeralds exceptionally rich in depth and beauty of color.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK


We stopped the train outside the gates so that the men could go from the train into our works, when immediately the mob fired from all directions, and very naturally our men defended themselves. The consequences in full we do not know positively.

"As to our future action, we propose to follow in the future as we have in the past legal procedure in the obtaining of our legal rights, and shall take proper steps to secure redress against all who prompted, aided, abetted, or participated in the riots of today, whether they are miners, miners' officials, State officials, or others.

"We shall determine before we are through whether the Government of this State can class our colored population as ex-convicts, scalawags, &c., with impunity; and whether the colored citizens of this country can have their rights under the Constitution set aside at the whim and pleasure of the Government of Illinois.

"We shall determine for ourselves and others in this State just how far a Governor can annul and evade the duties placed upon him by the Constitution and statutes of this State."

### CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

#### Exciting Chain of Circumstances Leading Up to the Riot at Virden.

Virden is a small post village in Macoupin County, Illinois, and is twenty-one miles southwest of Springfield. It is on the Chicago and Alton Railroad and coal mining is its principal industry. The trouble there between the mine owners and the operators is similar to that which has been raging in Pana Township, forty-two miles southeast of Springfield, since last August. The union miners demanded a readjustment of the pay scale, giving them an increase in wages. The demand was refused by the mine owners, and upon the refusal of the union miners to operate the mines the owners made arrangements to have negro miners brought from Indiana, Alabama, and other States to take the places of the white strikers.

This proposed importation of negroes incensed the union miners, and, arming themselves with rifles, shotguns and revolvers, they gave formal notice to the mine owners that they would oppose any attempts to put the negroes to work. There was a serious demonstration at the Springside coal mine, near Pana, on Sept. 1, when the strikers took forcible possession of President D. J. Overholt of the mining company and his brother Louis, and threatened to shoot the two men. The Sheriff was powerless to interfere, but after a few hours of exciting uncertainty conservative counsel prevailed among the miners and the Messrs. Overholt were released. Gov. Tanner of Illinois was at that time asked to send State troops to Pana, but declined to do so on the ground that the Sheriff had not exhausted his lawful means of keeping the peace. Sheriff Coburn of Pana thereupon swore in fifty-six deputies and armed them. For a while they kept order.

On Sept. 30 the Pana strikers "held up" that had brought sixty negro miners, with their wives and children from Washington, Ind. The negroes were surrounded by 350 armed strikers, who compelled them to leave the train, and subsequently get into a car in which they were hauled by a special locomotive back into Indiana. Although the negroes were not harmed on this occasion, the feeling among the union miners was very bitter, and threats were made to burn the houses of the mine operators. Each day the ranks of the strikers were recruited by armed union miners from neighboring places. On Oct. 2 more than 100 masked strikers went to Washington, Ind., and made an attack on the negro miners assembled there, driving them out of the place. It was then that Gov. Tanner sent the Galesburg Battery, under command of Capt. C. C. Craig, to Pana. The Governor's instructions to the militia were to maintain order, but not to aid mine owners in operating their mines with imported labor. He said: "This habit of importing labor into our State to take the places of our citizens has got to stop if I have the power to abate it."

While temporary quiet reigned at Pana an ugly spirit developed at Virden among the employes of the Chicago-Virden Company. T. C. Loucks, the President of that company, declined to accede to the demand of the miners for 60 cents a ton, and declared that 28 cents a ton was all that his company could afford. When the miners, all of whom belonged to the union, quit work, President Loucks and his associates announced that they would undertake to operate their mines by imported labor, and they called on the Sheriff of the county and the Governor of the State for proper protection.

The striking miners from the several mines of the Virden Company organized into companies and gave notice that no imported negro labor would be permitted to enter the mines. Other union miners, believed from different parts of the State to reinforce the strikers, and last Monday 2,000 determined union miners were assembled at Virden. President Loucks sent a telegram on that day to Gov. Tanner saying, in part: "We again give you notice that we are going to operate our mines, and we absolutely decline to assume any of the responsibility that the laws of Illinois place upon the Executive. The mob of armed men at Virden is awaiting the arrival of the men who are going to work there with the avowed intention of assault and not defense."

Gov. Tanner replied to this message by wire, and among other things, said: "Under the present well-known conditions at Virden, if you bring in this imported labor you do so, according to your own messages, with the full knowledge that you will provoke riot and bloodshed. In my opinion the well matured sentiment of the people of Illinois is largely opposed to the pernicious system of importation of labor, and I repeat that I am not wedded to any policy which is in opposition to the will of the people of Illinois."

Matters assumed a warlike aspect in Virden last Tuesday. The Chicago-Virden Company had erected a stockade and barracks around the main shaft house, and within that inclosure were armed guards. On the outside of the stockade were four camps of the armed strikers who maintained a rigid patrol of the railroad yards.

## AN OLD CHURCH DESTROYED.

### Villagers of Rockaway, N. J., Fight the Flames with Buckets.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 12.—The historic old Dutch Reformed Church of Rockaway, near here, was destroyed by fire last night. The fire was discovered by two young men who were driving through the village. They gave the alarm and the villagers turned out with buckets to extinguish the flames. The town has no fire department, and the flames gained rapidly.

When it was seen that there was no chance of saving the church, the villagers turned their attention to the residence of James N. Pidcock nearby, which was threatened. In half an hour nothing remained of the church but a tall chimney. The cause of the fire is thought to have been a defective flue. The Classis of Raritan held its Fall session in the building yesterday, and the women of the congregation cooked a dinner in an old stove in the church kitchen.

The church was erected in 1848 and Pastor Henry P. Lyman Wheaton was making preparations for the celebration of the golden anniversary of its construction on Nov. 4. The church was insured for $3,000.

### Saw Her Children Pass and Died.

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 12.—In the flower parade at the Street Fair to-day a feature was the appearance of Mrs. J. E. Begg's two children in a decorated cart driving a pony. Mrs. Beggs stood on her porch and saw her children go by, waving them a recognition. A few minutes later she dropped dead from heart disease. She was the wife of John Edward Beggs, a local capitalist.

## A DEMOCRATIC HOUSE.

### That Is the Expectation of the Acting Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 12.—Congressman W. A. Jones of Virginia, who is the Acting Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, Chairman White of California having been absent from Washington since Congress adjourned, said to-day that he believed the Democrats would control the next house.

He believed, he said, that if the elections were to take place now, the Democrats would carry a majority of the districts in the country, and he was confident that, with all the efforts the Republicans might put forth between now and the day of election, they would not be able to change the situation sufficiently to secure a majority of the House members.

## EXTENDED MEN'S FURLOUGH.

### Capt. Walsh, First Missouri, Sent Them Home Because Proper Food Was Not Provided—May Be Court-Martialed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 12.—Because proper food had not been provided for his men, Capt. E. V. Walsh of Company F, First Missouri Volunteers, marched them out of Jefferson Barracks to-day, and when once off the Government reservation, told them to go home and get something to eat. The act has increased the popularity of the Captain, but it may result in his court-martial, for he did not consult a superior, and had no authority to dismiss the men.

The First were accorded a furlough a month ago with orders to report at the barracks Monday to await being mustered out. The regiment appeared there, but the only rations provided consisted of a slice of bacon and bread and some doubtful coffee. Capt. Walsh was disgusted, but he saw no better food in sight. He stood it for two days, and this morning, when the same scant food was served, he declared that he was not going to see his men stay at the barracks and starve.

He gave the order and the ninety men of his immediate command fell in. He marched them out past the guards and the officers lounging around and out into the streets beyond the big gates of the barracks, and there told them to go and he would send them postal cards when he wanted them again. The men are all residents of this city or the suburbs.

## MAY CHECK YELLOW FEVER.

### Cool Weather Gives Hope in the Afflicted Regions.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 12.—Jackson's record of eleven new cases of yellow fever for yesterday adds to the feeling of anxiety, but cooler weather causes hope of an early frost. Dr. Purnell reports four cases of yellow fever at Crystal Springs, with many exposures. Delayed reports from infected points for yesterday give Oxford 10 new cases; Edwards, 6, and Waveland, 6. This makes a total of 63 new cases and one death reported for the day in the State.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 12.—News reached here this afternoon that there are six cases of suspicious sickness, thought to be yellow fever, at Columbus, Miss. The Southern Railway has already been forced to stop its passenger trains through the city owing to the quarantine.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 12.—The position of Texas toward Louisiana and Mississippi assumed a more serious status to-day by Gov. Culberson issuing a general and very rigid any communication of any kind between Texas and the two States above named. He recites that points in two States are so badly infected with yellow fever and are so numerous that special quarantines will prove ineffectual.

## EVACUATION OF PUERTO RICO.

### Last Joint Conference of the Commissions—Our Flag to be Raised at San Juan on the 18th.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Oct. 12.—It is officially announced that the American flag will be raised over San Juan on Oct. 18.

The joint meetings of the United States and Spanish Evacuation Commissions terminated to-day. Hereafter the American Commission will meet privately to settle the final details of transfer.

Field Marshal Schley, who is recovering from his sprained ankle, expects to sail for home on or before Oct. 24.

The Spanish transports Rabat and Cavadonga arrived this morning from Cadiz to embark the remainder of the Spanish forces.

To-day the Stars and Stripes was raised over Bayamon and Rio Piedras.

The Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers left Ponce yesterday.

### COL. WITHROW IN TROUBLE.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 12.—Charges of a very sensational and serious nature have been preferred against Lieut. Col. C. L. Withrow of the Tenth Immunes. Conduct unbecoming an officer is the general charge, and the specifications include habitual drunkenness and immoral conduct. Last night Col. Withrow was confined in the special guard house. To-day he was released, being allowed the liberties of the camp, though he cannot go outside the guard lines.

It is thought he will be tried by the court-martial now in session. Most of the charges were brought by Major Foqua of the Tenth Immunes, who is now on trial by court-martial for other sensational offenses, one of which is habitual drunkenness. Col. Withrow recently married a prominent Brooklyn society lady. Late this afternoon Private George Knickerbocker, a negro soldier of the Tenth Immunes, shot and fatally wounded in a saloon brawl Will Anderson, another negro soldier from Greenville, Miss. Knickerbocker escaped.

## GERMAN-AMERICANS ACT.

### Resolutions Indorsing the Democratic Ticket Are Adopted Unanimously.

When the General Committee of the German American Reform Union was called to order last evening at the Grand Central Palace, Chairman Edward B. Amend asked all the delegates to express their views freely as to what action they believed the Union should take in the present campaign. He himself had been offered a place on the Democratic ticket, he said, but he declined. He would not take any nomination that might be offered him by either party because the Union was dearer to him than any party, and no one should say that he used his position to obtain office.

Delegate Herman Ridder denied an imputation that he wanted to secure patronage from Tammany Hall. "I have always kept myself independent in politics," he said, "and will always go with the side that I think best for the public interest."

Delegate Hengel declared again, as he had done at the meeting of the Executive Committee on Monday, that the German-American Reform Union no longer existed, and the delegates present had no right to take action. He was interrupted by shouts of "Sit down!" "Put him out!" while the Chair pounded with the gavel, and two delegates ran up to Hengel and threatened to put him out. He persisted in speaking, and shouted that the meeting was bringing disgrace upon the German name.

When he had exhausted himself, ex-Sheriff Tamsen, in behalf of the Executive Committee, offered resolutions pledging the German-American Reform Union to support the entire Democratic ticket. The resolutions condemned the Republican State administration for the canal scandals, and the party for the Raines excise law, and further designated Col. Roosevelt as a man whose tyrannical execution of the excise laws as President of the Police Department had ruined thousands of honest and law-abiding small business men, mostly American citizens of German birth and descent.

The resolutions were passed unanimously, and it was decided to appoint a campaign committee of thirty-five members.

### The Cost of Freeing Cuba.

The United States are certainly entitled to retain possession of the Philippine Islands if the Peace Commissioners so decide, for the cost of the war runs far into the millions, and the end is not yet. The money paid out reaches an astonishing total. To free the stomach, liver, bowels, and blood of disease, however, is not an expensive undertaking. A few dollars invested in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will accomplish the task easily. The poor as well as the rich can afford it.

## DEMOCRATS IN CONVENTION

### Judicial Nominations Made by the County Delegates at Tammany Hall.

### THREE FOR SUPREME COURT

### George P. Andrews, James Fitzgerald, and David Leventritt Selected—Theodore F. Hascall for City Court Judge.

The Democratic County Convention met in Tammany Hall last night at 8 o'clock. The delegates and spectators so crowded the hall that all the standing room was occupied.

The following nominations were made: For Justices of the Supreme Court—George Pierce Andrews, James Fitzgerald, and David Leventritt; for Judge of the City Court—Theodore F. Hascall.

John F. Carroll, Augustus W. Peters, and Asa Bird Gardiner were loudly cheered as they entered the hall, and a tremendous demonstration was made when Richard Croker walked up the centre aisle and took his seat on the front row of chairs.

The audience, however, reserved a still warmer greeting for Thomas F. Grady. When Mr. Grady appeared there was a deafening roar of voices shouting his name and calling for three cheers. This was repeated when he ascended the platform to read the resolutions, and when he finally took his seat by the side of Mr. Croker.

Augustus W. Peters, as Chairman of the County Committee, called the convention to order. The roll of delegates was then called, and Randolph Guggenheimer was chosen temporary Chairman. He was nominated by Michael C. Murphy. Chairman Guggenheimer then ordered the call of the districts for the purpose of naming a committee on permanent organization. While the committee was out, Thomas F. Grady offered a resolution that "the roll of districts be called and each district name one person to constitute a committee on resolutions." This was passed.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported that it had chosen William Sulzer as Permanent Chairman, and Patrick Keenan and John T. Oakley were asked to escort him to the chair. Mr. Sulzer made a brief speech. He said, among other things:

"The Democratic Party will win, because it deserves to win; because it has the best candidates; [applause] because on its own record the Republican Party deserves defeat. The people intend to rebuke the purchase and sale of legislation which has been going on for four years at 49 Broadway. The people will not forget Roosevelt's record here because of one military exploit." [Applause.]

### THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Thomas F. Grady was then recognized, and he made the report of the Committee on Resolutions. He was received with enthusiastic applause as he mounted the platform, and the delegates cheered him for several minutes. He read the platform adopted by the committee as follows:

The Democracy of the County of New York, in county convention assembled, at Tammany Hall, declares its platform of principles as follows:

1. We reaffirm our belief in and loyalty to the principles and policy of the Democratic Party, the maintenance of the sovereignty of the citizen, the protection of his every right, the preservation of all his liberties. We recognize that representative government demands that there should be no influence or element capable of defeating the popular will. We are opposed to the growth of corporate power, for the reason that it has proved destructive of the fair opportunity for individual business enterprise, and hostile to republican rule, was the chief glory of the Nation, and which, beyond and above every other agency, contributed to the development of our National prosperity, and the comfort and advancement of our citizens. We declare it to be the purpose of our patriotic citizens to unceasingly contend for the repeal of the unjust limitation upon their right of representation as now incorporated in the Constitution. So long as the Republican policy upholds this unfair discrimination and until a vote in New York City counts for as much as a vote in any other part of the State all our self-respecting citizens may be depended upon to oppose the Republican Party and its candidates.

NOMINATIONS RATIFIED.

2. We heartily indorse the platform of principles adopted by the Democratic State Convention, ratify the nominations made by that body, and recommend the candidates there named to the voters of this county as in every way worthy of the support of every citizen who desires the redemption of the State from Republican misrule.

3. We especially commend the candidacy of the Democratic nominee for the office of Governor, the Hon. William Sulzer of New York. A public-spirited citizen, an accomplished lawyer, an honest Judge, a fearless and faithful public official, a worthy standard-bearer of the Democratic Party, he is entitled to and we believe will receive the votes of the intelligent and patriotic citizens, who are not to be distracted from the serious and important issues of a State campaign by either parade or buncombe.

His record discloses the possession by him of the precise and sterling qualities required in an Executive, capable of dealing with the critical condition of State affairs brought about by Republican corruption, extravagance, and arrogance.

We join with him in his declaration that the issue to be decided in the present State campaign is the simple one of administrative and legislative reform.

4. We believe that the indignation of the people of the State concerning the gross betrayal of public trust known as the "canal steal" will find effective expression at the polls. They will not even tacitly sanction the misappropriation of millions of dollars of public funds, intended for a great public improvement, through distribution among favorite adherents by recreant Republican officials. Every intelligent citizen knows that the reckless and wasteful expenditures of the canal fund became so notorious that even the Republican Executive of this State was forced to appoint an investigating committee to inquire into the administration of the fund in an effort to relieve the Republican Party of the odium and criminality which the misappropriation fixed upon his party. The report of such committee proves that what were heretofore rumors as to extravagance and fraud must now be accepted as indisputable facts. It will become the imperative duty of the next administration to recover of the miscreants and restore to the Treasury of this State the amount misappropriated as well as to punish those who participated directly for themselves and indirectly for others in the nefarious scheme by which so large a public fund has been diverted and dissipated. The fulfillment of this obligation cannot be intrusted to the Republican Party, to the friends of the guilty ones. No Republican official has ever yet been condemned, much less punished, for a betrayal of public confidence, by or through the Republican Party. The Democratic Party is to-day, therefore, the only refuge of an outraged and plundered people, and to it must look for the restoration to the public treasury of the stolen fund, and the punishment of those involved in the scheme.

CREDIT FOR THE WAR.

5. We indignantly resent the impertinent assumption of our Republican opponents that to them or to any Administration within their control there belongs any especial credit in connection with the war just closed. The glory achieved by our army and navy was not the result of partisan effort nor can it be appropriated by any political organization.

6. We denounce as a great partisan crime against home rule the legislation known as the Force bill, which deprives the City of New York of the inalienable right of regulating its own affairs and affronts every citizen and inhabitant of the metropolis. The citizens of New York will not cast their votes to retain in power a party which wantonly besmirched the fair fame of this city by falsely pretending that they are unfit for and incapable of self-government. By this iniquitous law our citizens are humiliated and placed at the mercy of an armed irresponsible and subservient State constabulary, and deprived of the rights enjoyed by every other locality in the State. In its determination to nullify the Democratic majority by intimidation and oppression, the Republican majority in the Legislature confessedly sought to evade the Constitution of the State by the transparent subterfuge of including in the provisions of the act a portion of another county to escape the constitutional necessity of submitting the bill to our worthy Mayor. Such an evasion we hold as treasonable, as a direct violation of our organic law.

7. We condemn the so-called "Raines liquor law" as a device to place the liquor traffic under the domination of a centralized political machine. It compels the citizen either to submit to the dictates of a Republican partisan or be driven from an occupation to which he has devoted his capital and industry. It is an iniquitous law, and has donated to other parts of the State millions of dollars which should have been applied to the development and improvement of this city, and to the reduction of its burdens. Under the pretence and guise of reform it has wiped out millions of property. It has cast thousands into want and misery, and affords not only opportunities but even inducements for the establishment of dens of vice. We therefore demand the adoption of a fair excise law, the revenues under which shall be applied solely to the benefit of the community from which they are derived.

TRUSTS DENOUNCED.

8. We are opposed to the unlawful combinations of capital, commonly called "trusts." They are denounced by law as conspiracies, to limit production, arbitrarily to increase the price of the necessaries of life, to reduce the wages of labor, to crush the smaller independent dealers, and to stifle competition. They are not private affairs; they are matters of governmental concern. Their existence is fatal to the prosperity of a free people. We again demand the enforcement of the law prohibiting their continuance, and providing punishment for their promoters and agents.

9. We rejoice in the progress made by organized labor in the direction of permanent and substantial recognition, and the ultimate triumph of its intelligent and reasonable demands. We advocate and urge the strict enforcement of laws enacted for the protection and benefit of labor and the extension of such protection and benefit to all persons engaged in trades or occupations which now exact from them hours of employment detrimental to their social and physical welfare. We insist upon the rigid prohibition of imported contract labor.

10. We heartily commend, as representatives of the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, the wise, honest, economical and democratic administration of the affairs of Greater New York. Crippled in its resources by the corruption, extravagance, and waste of the infamous mismanagement of city affairs during the preceding three years the present administration has, nevertheless, given to the people a government which has sought to meet their needs and convenience, and our citizens realize that under the wise direction and unceasing vigilance of our fearless Mayor the people will be fully protected and capably served.

CONTROL OF LOCAL CONCERNS.

11. We demand as a right that this municipality be vested with the absolute control of its local concerns, freed from the domination of those who place their partisan interests superior to our municipal prosperity. With such measures of home rule secured, capital and business enterprises will be attracted, remunerative employment obtained, private property and rights protected, and social order guaranteed.

12. We believe that the education of the youth of our country is the foundation upon which the safety of the Republic rests, and that to furnish adequate means for the education of our children is a solemn duty devolving upon every citizen. We therefore unreservedly pledge ourselves to aid, by all means within our power, in providing permanent school accommodation for all our children. We heartily commend the Mayor for the wise and patriotic efforts exerted by him, amid many difficulties, in securing extended temporary school accommodations. His endeavors are emphasized by the fact that under the preceding administration the demand of thousands of our children for education was ignored.

13. We advocate the prompt establishment of such means of rapid transportation and communication between all parts of this greater city as will afford its citizens the greatest convenience.

14. We advocate public improvements of every character, fairly distributed between the various boroughs, which will serve to make the metropolis more attractive and healthful, provided that the public funds shall be carefully husbanded against extravagance and waste. Subject to the limitations of the reasonable, but not parsimonious expenditure, the municipality should provide all needed facilities for the open-air recreation of the people. Good roads, bicycle paths, improved pavements, open-air playgrounds, small parks and pier gardens are improvements in this direction, and the Democratic Party pledges itself to the prosecution of such work wherever demanded by the well being of the residents of the greater city. We also favor the construction of public baths and lavatories throughout the city. We declare that to maintain and to advance the commercial interests of the Port of New York should be one of the foremost concerns of the incoming administration, and we favor all measures wisely designed for the prompt and substantial improvement of our entire water front.

We therefore invite the co-operation of all citizens, regardless of political differences, who believe in honest and popular government, to join with us in returning candidates who will be pledged to the maintenance of the principles and the policies defined in this platform.

On motion of Senator Grady the platform was adopted by a unanimous vote.

THE NOMINATIONS MADE.

Chairman Sulzer called for nominations for three Justices of the Supreme Court and for one Judge of the City Court.

Thomas L. Feitner nominated ex-Justice George P. Andrews for Justice of the Supreme Court, and the nomination was seconded by Asa Bird Gardiner.

Civil Justice Joseph A. O'Gorman nominated Judge James Fitzgerald for Justice of the Supreme Court. His nomination was seconded by Rollin M. Morgan.

Charles H. Knox nominated David Leventritt for Justice of the Supreme Court, and M. Warley Platzek seconded the nomination.

In each case Corporation Counsel Whalen offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the convention instruct the Secretary to cast a single ballot for the nomination.

Justice Joseph Steiner then nominated Theodore F. Hascall for Judge of the City Court. The nomination was seconded by Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements. Again Mr. Whalen offered his resolution to cast a single ballot, and the Secretary voted for the convention.

John F. Carroll offered a resolution, which was adopted, to appoint a committee of seven to fill any vacancies that might occur on the ticket.

After appointing a committee to arrange for the big Tammany mass meeting next Tuesday the convention adjourned. This committee will meet in Tammany Hall at 4 P. M. to-day.

### CAREER OF THE CANDIDATES.

GEORGE PIERCE ANDREWS throughout his long life has been prominent in the service of the Commonwealth in a legal and judicial capacity. He is of old New England stock, and was born at North Bridgeton, Me., Sept. 29, 1835. Under President Buchanan he was appointed Assistant District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. From 1872 he was Assistant Counsel of the Corporation of New York City. His work in that office brought him a high reputation for attention to his duties, and for a prompt discharge of important duties. He was later made Corporation Counsel, and brought many important actions for the recovery of taxes from banks, railroads, telegraph, insurance, and other corporations. It is estimated that in this way he obtained from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 for the city, and in the defeat of fictitious and fraudulennt claims many millions more. He had been assistant in the Corporation Counsel's office under E. Delafield Smith and William C. Whitney. In November, 1883, he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District. His work on the Supreme Court bench was principally at Chambers, at Special Term, and in the Circuit Court. In tax cases his long experience in corporation affairs gave his opinions a special value, and he was more than ordinarily popular with members of the bar. His popularity and success made it probable that he would be his own successor, but upon the expiration of his term of office, Dec. 31, 1897, he failed to receive the nomination for re-election.

JAMES FITZGERALD was born in Ireland forty-seven years ago. He received his early education in the public schools of this city, in the De La Salle Institute, and Cooper Union. He pursued his legal studies in Columbia Law School. At an early age he entered politics, serving in the Assembly of 1878 and in the Senate of 1882-3. In 1884 he was appointed a Deputy Assistant District Attorney by District Attorney Olney, and on the election of the late District Attorney Martine became a full Assistant. This position he held under the Martine administration and that of District Attorney Fellows. In 1889 he was elected Judge of the Court of General Sessions. He was the only independent candidate elected in New York County that year. Since his accession to the bench of the Court of General Sessions many important cases were brought to trial before him, notably what came to be known as the great arson cases. The McGonigle case, the great Tobacco Trust case, and that of Wierner and Barnett, the railroad ticket forgers, were also tried before Judge Fitzgerald. The nomination or even the election of Judge Fitzgerald will not make it necessary for him to resign his present position as Judge of the Court of General Sessions.

DAVID LEVENTRITT was born in Winnsboro, S. C., Jan. 31, 1845. He removed to New York in 1854, and was educated in the public schools of this city. He was graduated in 1864 as "Salutatorian" of his class from the College of the City of New York, then known as the Free Academy. Subsequently he was graduated from the University Law School, and was admitted to the bar by the General Term of the Supreme Court. Mr. Leventritt is connected with a large number of social and political clubs, and also with many charitable institutions, hospitals, and homes, and is a member of various orders. He has been Vice President of the Aguilar Free Library for a number of years. As a lawyer he has been very successful, and has built up a large commercial practice, and has conducted the trial and argument of many important litigations. He has been constantly before the court, and is said to have tried as many cases as any individual lawyer in the City of New York in the last fifteen years.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, nominated for Justice of the City Court, is a well-known lawyer of this city. He is forty-seven years old. His father was a member of the National House of Representatives. Mr. Hascall is now Treasurer of the Democratic Club.

### Campaign Committee Named.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall met in the Tammany Wigwam on Fourteenth Street at 7 o'clock last evening, an hour before the judiciary convention, and after discussing the noinations for Supreme Court Justices, a committee of thirty-five, consisting of one member from each of the thirty-five Assembly districts of New York County, was appointed as a Campaign Committee.

## DEMOCRATIC LEADERS MEET.

### Conferences Are Held at Headquarters and Much Activity Is Manifested.

Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, and Asa Bird Gardiner called upon Senator McCarren at Democratic headquarters early last evening and the four held a conference. They would not divulge the reason for the meeting, but it was said that a flaw had been found in the petitions of the Silver Democrats, and that their validity was likely to be attacked.

There was more energy about headquarters yesterday than there has been heretofore in the present campaign. For the first time the rooms were crowded with visitors and campaign workers. The callers who came in from up the State brought news of the situation in the rural districts that seemed to please Senator McCarren and the other leaders.

Some of these visitors are active workers in the party, and had come to confer with the State Committee about plans of campaign and to arrange for meetings in their counties. Many requests were made by them for speeches by Augustus Van Wyck.

It is said at the headquarters that it has been practically decided that Mr. Van Wyck will make several speeches on his way to and from Buffalo, where he and Elliot Danforth are to speak on Oct. 22. Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Poughkeepsie, and this city have been mentioned as included in his speaking tour.

There was another long conference at the headquarters yesterday. It was held by Senator P. H. McCarren, Augustus Van Wyck, Senator Edward Murphy, and Richard Croker. They were reticent upon the subject and result of the conference.

John F. Carroll formally took charge of Tammany Hall yesterday morning. He has chosen as his office the room formerly occupied by Richard Croker. Mr. Croker himself went to the hall in the morning and had a short conference with Mr. Carroll.

### Queens Democratic Convention.

The Queens County Democratic Convention met in Schuetzen Park yesterday afternoon. Daniel Noble was nominated for Surrogate, and William Mahr of Flushing for Superintendent of the Poor. Both were nominated without opposition.

## BRYAN WRITES OF SILVER.

### Pledges a Monthly Contribution to the Chicago Ways and Means Committee.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—W. H. Harvey, general manager of the Silver Ways and Means Committee, is in receipt of the following letter from Col. William J. Bryan, dated at Jacksonville, Fla.

I inclose a pledge for monthly contributions to the cause of bimetallism until October, 1900, together with the installment for this month. I most cordially indorse the plan adopted by the committee, and am confident it will result in the collection of a large fund for the circulation of bimetallic literature. Since our fight is in the interest of the "plain people," to use Lincoln's phrase—or the "common people," to borrow a Bible term—we must appeal to them for the means of carrying on the contest.

The financiers can contribute large sums to support the gold standard, because the monopoly of money gives them great pecuniary profit. Surely, you can appeal with confidence to the millions who suffer from a rising dollar and falling prices.

Having brought freedom to Cuba, the American people can renew the struggle for the financial independence of the United States.

## MAY VOTE BOTH TICKETS.

### Nassau County Electors to Have Queens County Ballots.

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 12.—County Clerk John Sutphin of Queens said to-day he intended to print the names of the Queens County candidates on the ballots to be furnished to the voters of the towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay, in the new County of Nassau. This will give the voters of these towns the right to vote for both county tickets at one election.

F. H. Van Vechten, counsel for Mr. Sutphin, said he could see no clause in the act creating Nassau County that prevents the citizens of the towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay from voting for the officials of Queens County, of which the towns are as yet a part, the new county not coming into existence until Jan. 1, 1899. The decision of the County Clerk may be contested.

## COL. ROOSEVELT GOES HOME.

### Not Expected to Return from Oyster Bay This Week—An Independent's Letter.

Col. Roosevelt was at the Republican State headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday, and during his short stay there he received many friends who called to assure him of their support and to predict victory for him. Early in the afternoon he returned to his home in Oyster Bay, and it is not likely that he will be here again this week.

The camp

# ILLNESS AT CAMP ALGER

## Gen. Graham Continues His Testimony Before the War Investigating Commission.

## NEAREST BATH 7 MILES AWAY

### Negligence and Inefficiency of Medical Attendants — Regimental Officers Blamed for the Lack of Food Among the Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Gen. Graham supplied the War Investigating Commission to-day with a statement showing that there was a gradual increase of illness among the men at Camp Alger from May 1 until Sept. 30. The highest percentage was toward the end of the latter month, wnen 6 per cent. of the troops were sick. The proximity of the tents to each other, the lack of water for bathing purposes, and the use of improper food Gen. Graham named as causes of the illness. There were never any bathing facilities at the camp, but late in its history the men were marched seven miles in brigades once a week for baths.

There had been no lack of medical supplies, Gen. Graham said, but some of the medical attendants were inexperienced and inefficient. Some were especially negligent in furnishing descriptive lists when patients were sent from regimental to divisional hospitals, and these were very essential in promoting the welfare of the men. Gen. Graham stated that while the commissary supplies were plentiful the men were often without the prescribed food because the regimental officers were not sufficiently impressed with the importance of drawing their food.

The corps was short of wagons for transportation for a time owing to the shipments to Florida, and this had caused some hardship to the men. There was a temporary deficiency of linen for hospital beds during the epidemic of measles. There were occasional shortages in other supplies, such as ice, but Gen. Graham did not believe that any deaths had been due to this cause. He positively denied that surface drainage had reached the wells. He had done his best to protect the men from the green-fruit booths, which he had ordered outside of the lines. The attendants at the Dunn Loring Hospital, who were charged with drunkenness, were vindicated. Gen. Graham had remedied the evil conditions as to the space between tents, he said, as soon as his attention was called to the matter.

With the reforms inaugurated, Camp Alger would have been very healthful, Gen. Graham said, and the removal to Camp Meade was largely sentimental and in obedience to public clamor. He declared Camp Meade to be an ideal camp, splendidly located, and well supplied with camp necessaries.

Gen. Graham said that he would recommend that in the future there should be regular officers in all volunteer regiments, that camp tents should be further apart than now, and that arrangements should be made for cremating all effete matter. Some of the volunteer officers had proved efficient, but others were incorrigible. Some of them were, he said, too old to learn.

Gen. Graham said he had no complaint to make as to the management of the War Department, but he thought the war was such an emergency that the department was not at first prepared to meet its demands as promptly as might have been considered desirable. He thought, however, that the criticisms of citizens concerning the conduct of the war were due to the ignorance of the people who meddled without sufficient information to enable them to speak wisely.

# ARMY CRITICS NOT WANTED?

### Officers Discuss the Reasons for Recalling Gen. Breckinridge from His Command.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Officers at the War Department are discussing with animation the inconsistency of two orders issued by the War Department on Oct. 7. One order discontinued the Third, Fifth, and Sixth Army Corps, and organized the First, Second, and Fourth Corps. Major Gen. J. C. Breckinridge was placed in command of the First Corps, with headquarters at Macon, Ga., and with camps at Macon and Columbus. Later in the same day, according to the date of the second order, Major Gen. Breckinridge was ordered to be mustered out of the service as a Major General, and Major Gen. J. H. Wilson was intrusted with the command of the First Corps.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin has not much to say about this sudden change, except that Gen. Breckinridge is to return to Washington as Inspector General, the post he occupied when the war broke out and he was sent to the front as a member of the staff of Gen. Miles. Officers about the Adjutant General's office have nothing whatever to say about the matter. In other parts of the service, officers smile when it is suggested that such a sudden change may be explained without reflecting upon Gen. Breckinridge or seeking a personal reason in some offense possibly given by the Inspector General to the Adjutant General of the Army.

It has been suggested that Secretary Alger and Adjt. Gen. Corbin found Gen. Breckinridge too much inclined to be critical of the conduct of affairs at Chickamauga, and that it had been the intention to take him out of the field and restore him to his old position.

"Whatever the reason may be," said an officer of experience, "it is a wise thing to restore the Inspector General of the army to his place. We should never have been without an Inspector General. To find fault with Breckinridge for being critical is absurd. This is what an Inspector General is for, and he had been trained to criticise. It was a grave mistake, in my estimation, to destroy the Inspector General's office just at a time when trained Inspectors were needed to point out the faults that greenhorns would not see or report. All through the early stages of the Santiago campaign—indeed, all through the war—the Inspector General's office was suspended. There were Inspectors, but they belonged to the corps in which they served, and made no report to a central Inspector General.

"The theory upon which the war was directed, apparently, was that anything like a general staff of experience would be an impertinence. It would be a useful thing for the investigation commission to find out if this idea is correct or not."

# SHAFTER'S DETENTION IN TAMPA.

### Navy Department Expected to Resent the Charge of Causing Delay.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—If Secretary Alger had been as anxious in submitting his budget of matter to the investigating commission yesterday to show the disposition of the navy to co-operate as he was to prove the activity of Gen. Shafter it is thought that he would not have omitted a dispatch that has a direct bearing on the history of the Santiago campaign. The Secretary has managed to point out the fact that the navy took alarm upon seeing some Spanish vessels, which were not very dangerous, hovering about Nicholas Channel, and that Commodore Remey caused the detention of Shafter's transports in consequence of the concern felt by the navy for the possible appearance of a hostile fleet, but he has omitted a dispatch which illustrates the faith of Admiral Sampson in the importance of a prompt movement on the part of the army.

Admiral Sampson organized the convoy for the expected movement of troops about May 26, or on the very day Gen. Miles was ordered in Washington to get ready for the expedition to Santiago and Puerto Rico. The very next day, May 27, Secretary Long sent the following vigorous dispatch to Admiral Sampson:

"Washington, May 27, 1898.

"Sampson, care Naval Base, Key West, Fla.:

"If the Spanish Division is proved to be at Santiago, it is the intention of the department to make descent immediately upon that port with 10,000 United States troops, landing about eight nautical miles east of the port. You will be expected to convoy transports, probably fifteen or twenty, going in person and taking with you the New York, the Indiana, the Oregon, and as many smaller vessels with good batteries as can possibly be gathered to guard against possible attack by Spanish torpedo boat destroyers, &c. The blockade off Havana will be sufficiently provided for during the movement with the monitors and some small vessels.

"After arrival off Santiago, every vessel that can be spared will be returned to north coast of Cuba. This early notice enables you to prepare details at once for immediate execution when orders are issued. At the request of the War Department, and by the approval of this department, the movement will be on the north side of Cuba and Windward Passage. "LONG."

Naval officers draw from the text of this dispatch the inference that the landing was to have been made at Siboney, eight miles east of the entrance to Santiago Harbor, instead Daiquiri, eighteen miles away, as was afterward determined. The Navy Department, it is believed, is not likely to permit any attempt to impose blame upon it for any failure of the Santiago campaign to pass unnoticed.

# PHILADELPHIA PEACE JUBILEE.

### The Gloucester and Some of Hobson's Merrimac Crew to be Present.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Secretary Long has promised to do everything in his power to make the Philadelphia Peace Jubilee a success. In addition to the vessels ordered by him yesterday to attend at Philadelphia, he agreed to-day to send the famous little Gloucester to take part, with Commander Wainwright in command, such of the men who were on the Merrimac with Hobson as could be gotten there, and some of the United States marines who took part in the fighting at Guantanamo.

Some of the ships at League Island are to be towed up in front of the city and anchored in line in midstream, while a great water procession will pass and repass the line. Secretary Long has promised to be present if possible, and take his place on the flagship in the stream.

### Jackson Gets 10 Years' Imprisonment.

HACKENSACK, Oct. 12.—Nicholas Jackson, who was found guilty of manslaughter in the trial for the murder of his six-year-old son Louis by placing him on the railroad tracks to be ground to pieces, was to-day sentenced by Judge Dixon to ten years in State Prison.


## Silk Special

Rich Moire Velour in a variety of very desirable colorings, at a great reduction from former prices. These beautiful goods are strictly pure silk and wool and are suitable for skirts or entire dresses; they would cost over one dollar per yard to produce to-day; while they last we offer them at 69

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

## Silk Waists.

Ladies' Waists.—Black and Colored Taffeta. Short yoke, lined throughout;
Ladies' Waists.—Black and Colored, all Silk Satin Duchesse; short yoke, lined throughout;
Ladies' Waists.—Black and Figured Satin;
Ladies' Waists.—Fancy Figured Silk; your choice of the above at 2.99

LADIES' WAISTS.—Black Alpaca; tucked and trimmed with silk braid, 1.99

(2D. FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

## Ladies' Suits, Skirts and Furs.

LADIES' SUITS, of cheviot serge, new cut reefer, lined with black satin, new flounce, skirt lined in percaline and velvet bound, 8.98

LADIES' TAILORED SUITS, equal to custom made, of various imported materials, in fitted, cutaway and reefer styles, all new flounce skirts, coat and skirt lined throughout with extra quality colored taffeta silk; worth $27.00 to $32.00, now at 19.99

LADIES' SKIRTS, of cheviot serge, new flounce style; lined in percaline and velvet bound, 4.56

## Fur Values.

LADIES' CLUSTER BOAS, of good quality electric seal, trimmed with eight squirrel tails and electric seal heads, 3.49

LADIES' STOLE SCARFS of skunk, opossum, trimmed with ten tails, and heads, also same style in good quality electric seal, with tails and heads, 4.99

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

## Furniture Attractions.

DINING CHAIRS, solid oak box seat, fine woven cane, French legs, 1.69

PIANO STOOLS, imitation mahogany finish, highly polished seat, metal claw feet, glass balls, 1.99

REVOLVING OFFICE CHAIRS—Solid oak, leather seat and heavy spring rocker attached, 2.58

DESK CHAIRS, in oak or mahogany finish, upholstered seats in assorted colors of velour, 2.99

GILT TABOURETTES, onyx finished tops, just the thing for the parlor, while they last, 2.99

LADIES' DESK —Solid oak, quartered oak front, highly polished, two drawers, French legs, cast brass trimming, at 2.99

PREPARED NATURAL PALMS for home decoration from 99 to 5.99

ALL HAIR MATTRESSES, full size, made in our own factory, best A.C. A. tick, special, 5.99

MORRIS CHAIRS, highly polished mahogany finish, heavy brass rod, reversible cushions in velour, 5.99

BOX COUCHES, full size covered to order in your choice of denim, for the balance of the week at 5.99

WHITE ENAMELLED CRIBS, brass trimmed, with mattress complete, 6.41

PARLOR SUITES, three pieces—Upholstered, spring seats, in tapestry or brocatelle, with handsome carved frames, twisted post, French legs, while they last, 12.49

(IN ANNEX.)

## English and Domestic Decorated Dinner Sets.

We quote only a few of many bargains that we are offering, but worthy of particular mention is a new pattern with a peacock blue fancy border on old English silver shapes, $15.87 per set of 118 pieces.

DINNER SETS, English underglaze decorations, 3 colors, 112 pieces, complete, 6.87

DINNER SETS, thin porcelain, electric blue decoration, 115 pieces, complete, 7.87

COMBINATION DINNER, BREAKFAST AND SUPPER SETS, decorated pink and green sprays with gold edge, 130 pieces, 9.87

DINNER SERVICE, blue Meissen style of decoration, a very desirable set, complete, 14.87

(BASEMENT.)

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

# Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST., (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

## Rich Cut Glass.

At no previous season has our display of Cut Glass approached its present magnitude, but of more importance to the purchaser is the quality, which is summed up in color, brilliancy and execution, of a design. Nothing in our display is without these points of excellence.

We are agents in Manhattan for the "Straus Cut Glass," which received the medal of superiority at the "World's Columbian Exposition," Chicago.

CLARET PITCHERS, full size, handsomely cut with sterling silver tops, 3 designs to select from, 6.87

BERRY, FRUIT OR SALAD BOWL, several shapes, and 6 handsomely cut designs, large size, 3.97

SALAD OR BERRY SPOONS, sterling silver with rich cut glass handles, each 6.47

CELERY DISHES, a variety of new designs, each 3.49

WATER BOTTLE, handsome shape, a new style of cutting, each 2.49

PRESERVE DISHES, a medium size, a new cutting, 2.47

SPOON HOLDERS, several styles of new cuttings, each 3.47

The new Flanged Glass Service comprising:

| | |
|---|---|
| 12 Goblets, | 16.87 |
| 12 Champagnes, | 16.87 |
| 12 Clarets, | 13.66 |
| 12 Wines, | 12.66 |
| 12 Cordials, | 10.66 |
| 60 pieces complete, | 70.72 |

SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS, 20 styles, cut glass with sterling silver mount, each 49

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

## Rich Gold Table Glass.

No one line of goods will claim the attention of those seeking a rich effect in glassware for their dining table or sideboard than will this season's plain and rich paste gold decorations.

Our display in this line exceeds that of any previous season, larger in fact than can be found anywhere else in the metropolis, and these quotations bear evidence of their low prices.

Glass Service in rich paste gold rococo decoration.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Goblets, per doz., | 16.37 | 12 wines, per doz., | 9.37 |
| 12 Champagnes, per doz., | 9.47 | 12 Cordials, per doz., | 8.37 |
| 12 Clarets, per doz., | 12.37 | 60 pieces, complete, | 55.94 |

Glass Service in rich paste gold Empire decoration.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Goblets, per doz., | 11.97 | 12 Wines, per doz., | 9.47 |
| 12 Champagnes, per doz., | 7.97 | 12 Cordials, per doz., | 8.97 |
| 12 Clarets, per doz., | 10.47 | 60 pieces, complete, | 48.84 |

Glass Service, plain gold burnished border and foot lines.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Goblets, per doz., | 2.97 | 12 Wines, per doz., | 1.97 |
| 12 Champagnes, per doz., | 1.97 | 12 Cordials per doz., | 1.73 |
| 12 Clarets, per doz., | 2.39 | 60 pieces, complete, | 10.93 |

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

## Punch Sets, Roemers and Loving Cups.

We have just opened a splendid line of Austrian novelties; the shapes and colors are entirely new and the elaborate gold decorations make them desirable for table use and ornamentation.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

## Cabinet Specimens Enamelled Glass.

In our collection of Bohemian Glass and worthy of special notice, is a small line of Cabinet specimens.

They are old Dutch reproductions of enamelled glass, the originals of which are shown in Kunstgen Museum, Berlin, and Kunstgewerbe Museum, Dresden.

They are very interesting as showing the ancient crests and armorial bearings of their day, and how far advanced in their art were the glassmakers of the sixteenth century.

With this collection there are a few specimens of the Indian Moradabad glass, the originals of which are very old and rare museum specimens. This collection is more valuable by reason of the very few duplicates found, but our prices are just as small as if the supply was large.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

## High Grade Decorated Dinner Sets.

The grand display of the finer qualities of Decorated China that we are making has never been equalled.

The latest novelties of all the "Havilands," J. Pouyat and other celebrated makers are shown in great profusion, while the artistic decorations from our own atelier in Limoges, and the low prices at which we offer them, make the display doubly attractive.

DINNER SERVICE, Limoges china, decorated in Dresden flowers, the latest shapes, set complete, 18.97

DINNER SERVICE, Haviland china, a decoration not sold elsewhere, a soft spray decoration, a portion of the set stippled gold, set complete, 24.87

DINNER SERVICE, Limoges china, pink flowers, every piece stippled gilt, 33.89

DINNER SERVICE, Haviland china, painted forget-me-nots and trellis border, 47.41

And these services range in price up to the richest gold and color decorations, 394.21

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

## Mantel Clocks.

The New Haven Clock Company was one of the pioneers in clock making in America. They are possibly not as well known as some of the other companies in New York city, but the time keeping qualities of their movement and the general appearance of their clocks are second to none in the States. Aside from all this we give our personal guarantee. It is of their clocks we now treat. We have placed on sale

THREE HUNDRED MANTEL CLOCKS of their make, in six styles; they have fancy dials, gilt trimmings, the movement runs eight days and strikes on the cathedral gong half hourly, the manufacturers' price of which ranges from $6.50 to $9.50; your choice, 4.97

## Rogers Forks and Spoons.

It is an accepted fact that we are the leaders in these celebrated wares. A popular demonstration of this will be in the following offer:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tea Spoons and Coffee Spoons, per set of 6, | 99 | Gravy Ladles, each, | 66 |
| Dinner Forks and Table Spoons, per set of 6, | 1.99 | Berry Spoons, each, | 87 |
| Dessert Spoons and Dessert Forks, per set of 6, | 1.82 | Cold Meat Forks, each, | 89 |
| Soup Ladles, full size, each, | 1.84 | Punch Ladles, each, | 2.12 |
| | | Oyster Forks, per set of 6, | 1.37 |

## Artistic Pottery.

Nowhere else in America can be found such a large variety of Fancy Pottery and Bric-a-Brac, including full lines of such well-known factories as the Royal Worcester, Royal Dresden, Sevres, Minton, Saxony and a host of others.

Attention is called to some choice examples in Royal Blue Ware with rich gold tracing and classical paintings from our Rudolstadt Pottery; every piece a work of art, but offered at a bargain, not high art, prices.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

## Jardinieres and Palm Pots.

During no previous season has our display of Jardinieres, Palm and Flower Pots been so large and varied. They combine recent European purchases with those of domestic manufacture, and in comparison with last season's display there are two marked features, viz.:

Richer Decorations and Lower Prices. For this week our specialties are:—

Some handsomely painted Pots in new electric green, blue and pink effects, profusely enriched with gold stipple, as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 inch, | 67 | 10 inch, | 1.97 |
| 8 inch, | 97 | 11 inch, | 2.87 |
| 9 inch, | 1.67 | 12 inch, | 3.87 |

## Carlsbad China Dinner Sets.

We are offering special values in decorated Austrian china, and some new styles just received from our own Carlsbad china works enable us to save you money in the purchase and time and trouble in the selection.

We show twenty patterns that we sell by set or single piece.

DINNER SERVICE, Carlsbad China, floral decoration; a portion of the set stippled gold, set complete, 11.87

DINNER SERVICE, Carlsbad China, new shapes and new styles of decorations in floral studies, set complete, 13.87

DINNER SERVICE, Carlsbad China, pansy decoration, new shapes, set complete, 18.67

DINNER SERVICE, Austrian China, painted flowers with rich gold lace border, 27.63

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

## Sale of Fine China Bread & Butter Plates.

New shapes and decorations in Limoges and Austrian China. Your choice of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lot 1, at, each | 10 | Lot 4, at, each, | 37 |
| Lot 2, at, each, | 15 | Lot 5, at, each, | 47 |
| Lot 3, at, each, | 19 | (2d FL., Main Build. 6th Av. Side. | |

## Toilet Sets.

Our unexcelled variety gives you a far greater choice and our unapproachable prices give you greater value than can be found elsewhere.

## Vases for Cut Flowers.

In the windows of the prominent florists of the Metropolis are shown a line of Bohemian glass vases for cut flowers, in sphere and trumpet shapes, in all the new colors and rich gold decorations. We keep them all and at half their prices.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

## Bric-a-Brac Mark Down Sale.

To make room for novelties arriving by every steamer we have marked down about $10,000 worth of Art Pottery and Bric-a-Brac to prices that must clear it out speedily. Displayed on main floor and classified as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Choice of table No. 1, | 19 to 49 | Choice of table No. 3, | 1.47 to 4.97 |
| Choice of table No. 2, | 63 to 97 | Choice of table No. 4, | 5.87 to 9.87 |

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

## Special Sale of Fine Decorated China Oyster Plates

We offer the finest collection of high grade Decorated China Oyster Plates ever shown in this city at the lowest prices ever heard of.

There are over thirty styles from the best Carlsbad and Limoges manufacturers.

OYSTER PLATES, pink, 6 shell, shaded Carlsbad china, per doz. 2.28

OYSTER PLATES, 6 shell, pink festoon, stippled gold, per doz. 3.96

OYSTER PLATES, 6 shell, painted to represent natural shell, per doz., 5.88

Worthy of special notice is a line of Plates, 6 shell, in solid colors, pink, turquoise, rose, heavily stipped in gold, per doz., 14.88

TEA SETS, English decorations, choice of four styles, 56 pieces, 2.87

TEA SETS, fine china, stippled gold and floral decorated, 56 pieces, 5.87

TEA SETS, French China, prettily decorated, 56 pieces, 7.89

And a host of others up to, per set, 19.87

TOILET SETS, decorated in blue, brown and green, full size, 9 pieces, 1.49

TOILET SETS, same as above with handled and covered slop jar, 2.97

Special Hero Sets, painted violets and stippled gold, 9 pieces, 3.87

Same, with slop jar, 5.87

It is conceded that no house in the world shows such a grand variety of Toilet Sets at such low prices.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

## Quadruple Plate Silverware.

This week's offerings in silver plated ware will be of special interest to the intending purchaser. The line is unusually large, and added to it are some special purchases showing extraordinary values, in some instances one-half the price charged elsewhere.

The goods are all stamped by reputable makers, careful of their name and reputation.

Here are a few items that will be an index to the lot, which is a very large one.

BON BON DISHES, twenty varieties, most of them are gilt, 74

BREAD TRAYS. There are six varieties of these and all new shapes, with shot bead and rococo borders; your choice, 1.88

BUTTER DISHES, a variety of good designs, for 1.67

BAKING DISHES, one design, simply constructed, with a new border, and with iron porcelain lining, 2.49

Odd lot of Sugar Bowls, Cream Pitchers and Spoon Holders, closed out because they represent incomplete sets, choice, 97

CHOCOLATE POTS, two designs, both good, 2.24

SYRUP PITCHERS, several varieties, new in shapes and decoration, choice, 1.88

SOUP TUREENS, a variety of sizes, all heavy, serviceable goods and new burnished; they vary in price according to size, from 2.99 to 6.74

TEA SETS, comprising Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher and Slop Bowl, handsomely engraved and a new form, full size, per set 6.24

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

## Groceries.

The pure and nothing but the pure. No inferior foods can be purchased here. We will not sell them.

We sell more high grade Coffee and Tea at retail than any other establishment in New York.

VIENNA COFFEE—Blend Maracaibo and high grade coffee of great strength and flavor, such quality as is never sold elsewhere for less than 20c. per pound. Granulated, roasted in the bean, roasted and ground fresh daily, per pound this sale, 17

RED STAR COFFEE, finest quality Padang, Java and Mocha, unsurpassed for strength and delicious flavor, roasted and ground fresh daily, granulated, pulverized, roasted in the bean, per pound, 29

MAYFLOWER CHOP TEA, famous for its great strength and flavor, such qualit, usually sold at 50c. per pound; Oolong, mixed, (Green and Black,) in two pound packages only, per pound, 32

GRATED COCOANUT, quarter pound package, 4

PEARL BARLEY, pound package, 4

GRANULATED SUGAR, Havemeyer & Eider's, per pound, 5

LIMA BEANS, extra quality, per can, 7

PEAS, Petit Pois, large sweet peas, per case, $1.49; per can, 7

WHITE WAX BEANS, sweet and tender, per can, 7

TOMATOES, large cans, ripe fruit, per can, 8

ROLLED OATS, Lily White Brand, finest quality, strictly clean, fine flavor, 2 pound package, 8

FANCY MAINE CORN, Lily White Brand sweet and tender, per case, $1.99; per can, 9

TAPIOCA GRANULES, pound package, 8

SALMON, finest Chinook fish, flat can 12; tall cans, 10

BOSTON BAKED BEANS, plain or with tomato sauce, extra quality, 3 lb. can, 10

WHITE CHERRIES, finest quality, 2 lb. can, 10

EARLY JUNE PEAS, per case, $2.18; per can, 10

SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, per case, $2.66; per can, 12

EXTRA SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, per case, $3.14; per can, 14

PETIT POIS, (extra small,) per case, $3.62; per can. 16

ORANGE MARMALADE, pound jar, 13

EVAPORATED PEACHES, California large fruit, per pound, 13

SEA FOAM WASHING POWDER, 4 lb. package, 14

YELLOW PEACHES, large fruit; sugar syrup, per can, 14

ASPARAGUS, Oyster Bay, large stalks, large cans, 15

EVAPORATED APRICOTS, per pound, 15

RED STAR BAKING POWDER. Finest quality, none better, per 5 lb. can, $1 29; per pound can, 29c.; per half pound can, 15

FRENCH MUSTARD, large bottle. 15

FRENCH PEAS FINS, small and tender, per can, 16

BARTLETT PEARS, California, 2½ lb. can, 17

HOLIDAY MINCE MEAT, Anderson's, 5 lb. can, 29c.; 3 lb. can, 19

LEMON CLING PEACHES, California selected large fruit, heavy sugar syrup, per can, 22

SLICED LEMON CLING PEACHES, extra fancy, 3 lb. can, 32

MINCE MEAT, Lily White brand, finest quality fruit and seeded raisins, with brandy, 5 pound jar, 59

BORAX SOAP, box of 100 large cakes, 3.24

(5TH FL., MAIN BUILD.)

## High Grade Wines & Liquors

IN ANNEX.

Genuine James E. Pepper (5 yrs. old), Per Gal. 2.24 Bot. 49 (This sale only.)

Finch's Golden Wedding (5 years old), 2.74 64 (This sale only.)

Finch's Golden Wedding (7 years old,) 3.24 74 (This sale only.)

Mount Vernon Whiskey (5 years old), 2.74 64

John Ramsay Scotch Whiskey (6 yrs. old) 4.19 99

Jameson's Irish Whiskey (6 yrs. old) 5.44 1.24

W. A. Ross & Bros. Stout, imported in glass, per doz., 1.64

W. A. Ross & Bros. Bass, imported in glass, per doz., 1.69

IMPORTED SHERRIES:—

Olorosa, Gal. 3.88 Bot. 93

Imperial, 5.94 1.34

Amontillado, 5.69 1.29

Amontillado, very old, dry, 6.69 1.49

CALIFORNIA WINES.—Strictly pure, selected high grade.

Claret, case quarts, 2.24

Zinfandel, case quarts, 2.34

Riesling, case quarts, 2.34

Port, Sherry, Angelica, Muscatel, Per Gal. 84 Per Bot. 24

(The above prices include the jug.)

(1ST FLOOR, ANNEX, FRONT.)


# WAR REVENUE ACT CASE.

### The Constitutionality of Certain Provisions to be Tested in the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The constitutionality of certain provisions in the new War Revenue act is to be tested in the United States Supreme Court.

Henry S. Robbins, a Chicago lawyer, tomorrow will present to the court the petition of George R. Nichols for a writ of habeas corpus, and will also take an appeal in the case of James Nicol from an adverse decision of the Federal Court at Chicago. The petitioners are members of the Chicago Board of Trade and recently were arrested charged with the violation of that section of the War Revenue act which requires the seller in every Stock Exchange transaction to furnish to the purchaser a written memorandum of such sale, and that to such memorandum shall be attached a revenue stamp of a specified denomination.

These provisions of the act are unconstitutional, it is argued, because it is outside the power of Congress and exclusively within the power of the several States to prescribe whether contracts made within such States shall be made orally or shall be evidenced by written memoranda. It is further argued that the tax is not uniform throughout the United States, being imposed not upon all bills, memoranda, agreements, or other evidences of sales or agreements to sell merchandise or products, but on such only as relate to such sales when made at an Exchange or Board of Trade.

It is contended that, although the Federal Government has the right to levy taxes on existing subjects, it has no authority to require a citizen to give a written memorandum of a contract (although an oral contract is legal) in order to create a subject of taxation.

Solicitor General Richards and Assistant Attorney General Boyd probably will represent the Government in these cases, and Mr. Robbins and John G. Carlisle the petitioners.

# MRS. GEORGE HELD FOR MURDER.

### Grand Jury to Investigate the Shooting of Mrs. McKinley's Brother.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 12.—Mrs. George, who is accused of killing George D. Saxton, brother of Mrs. McKinley, was held to answer to the Common Pleas Court at the conclusion of the preliminary hearing today, and her case will be investigated by the next Grand Jury.

The Presiding Justice of the Peace, in passing on the case, said there was sufficient circumstantial evidence connecting Mrs. George with the crime to justify holding her for the investigation of the higher courts.

She is held on the charge of murder in the first degree and cannot be admitted to bail.

### Hollum Guilty of Manslaughter.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 12.—The trial of Charles A. Hollum of West Orange for shooting and killing Edward Magee on June 25 ended this evening when the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter. Hollum wept when the verdict was pronounced.

# THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

### Deputies Adopt Amendments to the Constitution — Bishops Select San Francisco for the Next Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The House of Deputies of the Episcopal Council at its session to-day adopted a resolution reported by the Rev. Dr. Duncan of Louisiana from the Committee on the State of the Church, having for its object the publication annually of pastoral letters calling the attention of the people to the obligations resting on the Church for contributions for the support of the aged and infirm clergy.

The Rev. Dr. Bliss from the Committee on Christian Education reported adversely the resolution for the consolidation of the several church societies whose object is the raising of funds for the preparation of young men for the ministry.

At 11 o'clock the deputies resumed the consideration of the amendments to the constitution, a substitute for the article relating to the formation of provinces out of diocesan and missionary districts reported by the Rev. Morgan Dix, Chairman of the Committee on Amendments, was adopted. The new article is as follows:

Diocese and missionary districts may be united into provinces in such manner, under such conditions, and with such powers as shall be provided by canon of the general convention; provided, however, that no diocese shall be included in the provinces without its own consent.

Article 8 of the proposed new constitution relating to the qualifications of priests and deacons necessary to examination and consecration was then taken up. An amendment proposed by the Rev. Dr. Easter of Los Angeles was adopted providing that in the declaration of belief required of Bishops, priests, and deacons the word "doctrines" shall be in the singular form as representing the fundamental principles or belief of the Church, and opposed to the plural form which sets forth its teachings.

Article 9, regarding the trial of Bishops, presbyters, and deacons for offenses contrary to discipline and law of the Church, led to considerable debate.

A message was received from the House of Bishops announcing the selection of San Francisco as the place for holding the Council in 1901. An effort was made to concur in this action, but on objection to immediate consideration the resolution of the Bishops went to the calendar.

# LEGACY DUE HERMANN OELRICHS

### First National Bank of San Francisco Petitions for Its Payment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—The First National Bank, as the assignee of Hermann Oelrichs, has petitioned the Superior Court for the payment of a legacy due Oelrichs from the estate of James G. Fair.

The legacy is in the sum of $50,000, and the bank avers that sufficient funds are in the hands of the executors to pay the full amount without injury to the estate.

### Escaped Prisoners Caught.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Perry King and George Bowers, who escaped from Clinton Prison Sunday night, were captured on Lyon Mountain, some miles from Dannemora, last night, and are now safely back in prison.

# QUAY CONSPIRACY CHARGES.

### Ex-State Treasurer Haywood Waives a Hearing at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Benjamin J. Haywood, ex-State Treasurer, to-day waived a hearing in this city on the charge of conspiracy with United States Senator M. S. Quay, Richard R. Quay, and Charles H. McKee of Pittsburg to misapply the funds of the State that were on deposit in the People's Bank of Philadelphia.

Mr. Haywood gave bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at the November term of court, David H. Lane, a leading Republican politician, becoming his surety.


## The Tree-Planting Association

OF NEW YORK

will furnish, free of charge, full information as to the most suitable trees for city growth, with list of nurserymen, and the charges of each for the completed work (including iron tree-protectors), also printed blank forms for orders to nurserymen, on application by *mail only* to its office, Nos. 64 and 66 White Street, New York City.

Orders should be placed now to secure the best results.

# The Wanamaker Store

## A Permanent Exposition

OUR recent showing of Imported Costumes made a noise. So loud a noise that we are to-day getting echoes of it from the Pacific Coast and from Europe. Some of the letters and clippings express regret that the Exposition is at an end.

The particular gowns exhibited last week are here no longer, but there are others.

The showing here is permanent. It is true that it is not the same to-day as yesterday, nor was yesterday like last week. But in extent, in character, in strength and in that peculiar, indescribable, well-recognized characteristic that, for want of a better word we call *stylishness*, it is always worth spending time over, and always merits and gets, honest admiration.

At present it is at its very best. It is a collection of Suits, Costumes, Jackets and Wraps that surpasses all rivalry both in quality and quantity. Chief among its features is the important one that represents in a single phrase the central idea of this business,—

**Quality-for-Price.**

The best jacket for ten dollars. The best costume for three hundred dollars. Superiority as a matter of principle,—not price.

**Broadcloths** We told you yesterday about some cheviots, and said that this was to be a cheviot season. True, and no injustice to the broadcloths either, which are cloths of all seasons and superior to the fluctuations of fashion.

We expect to do the largest broadcloth business this year of any year in a decade. We have prepared for it. Varieties have been increased, color lists have been enlarged, quality-for-price has been bettered.

Some of these goods we have been selling season after season for twenty years. Some of them are enjoying their first season. But they are all good,—the first mentioned is beyond any doubt the best broadcloth in the market. It costs $3 a yard. Here are some others:

At 75c. yd.—12 colorings; 51 in. wide.
At $1 yd.—32 colorings; 51 in. wide.
At $1.25 yd.—21 colorings; 51 in. wide.
At $2 yd.—67 colorings; 52 in. wide.
At $2 yd.—Kersey cloth; 11 colorings; 54 in.
At $2.50 yd.—Broadcloth; 18 colorings; 52 in. wide.
At $3 yd.—Broadcloth; 53 colorings; 52 in.
At $1.15 yd.—Mixed Kersey cloth; 22 colorings; 52 in. wide.
At $1.15 yd.—Mixed Venetian cloth; 5 colorings; 51 in. wide.
At $2 yd.—Mixed Venetian cloth; 4 colorings; 54 in. wide.
Fourth avenue.

**Some Remarkable Shoulder Capes** Seven dollars and a half for a shoulder cape fairly worth $25. Isn't that news worth reading?

We have fifty of these pretty, fluffy, jaunty little capes, made of liberty and taffeta silks, be-laced and be-ribboned. They are all in black, and they are all new goods.

**$5 and $7.50**

are the prices at which you may take your choice. The lowest value in the lot is a plump $10, and many of the $7.50 ones are fair $20 and $25 values.

Broadway and Tenth street.

**Shoe Store News** This is to tell something of the higher-priced goods for both men and women. We have said much in the past few weeks about some lucky bargain incidents that gave you lower prices. These are bigger figures and more regular stock, but little less attractive values.

Shoes for Women at

**$3, $4 and $5**

Shoes for Men at

**$3, $4, $5 and $6**

Our regular lines, and *picked*. We know all about them, and offer them confidently as the best footwear that their respective prices will buy. Made especially for fastidious people, in each case showing a saving that will attract the economical.

Another thing,—plenty of new ideas and shapes. Everything that is new, provided it is good. In short, the finest shoes that money will buy ready-to-wear, and the lowest prices for which they can be bought.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

**Toilet Sets at Half Prices** A large and advantageous purchase results in some large and attractive bargains in Toilet Sets. These figures are about one-half the every-day prices on the same goods.

Here's one kind, with really excellent floral decorations and heavy gilding, that we used to ask $13.50 for. Take this lot at $7.50 each set.

Another kind, at $5, that generally costs $7 and $8. Another pattern in English porcelain, at the same price. And still another, in American porcelain, at $3.50. All sets are complete with covered jar.

Basement.

# JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N. Y.


## THE OREGON AND IOWA START.

**The Two Big Battleships Begin Their Long Journey to the Pacific.**

The battleships Oregon and Iowa, attended by the supply ship Celtic, the collier Scindia, and the distilling ship Iris, left the anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and started on their long journey to the Pacific.

For several days the ships had been in readiness to start. The big guns had been jacketed and everything was made ready for the voyage Early yesterday morning the fires were gotten under full head, and before noon full steam was evident from the escape valve. The Oregon, being the senior officer's ship, had command. The tenders were ordered out, one after the other, and in turn they headed for the Narrows. A little after 1 o'clock signals from the Oregon denoted the hour for getting under way was at hand.

The Oregon started first. She took a short swing to head down the stream. When she had passed the Iowa that ship tripped her anchor, and with her helm hard over and her screws working in opposite directions, she turned almost on her anchorage and fell in behind the Oregon, taking distance immediately. The ships at anchor in the vicinity ran their flags to the mastheads when the battleships got under way and then dipped the colors. Both ships responded, and they soon disappeared in the haze of the Narrows. The Texas and Vixen are now the only warships at the anchorage.

The Oregon is commanded by Capt. A. S. Barker and the Iowa by Capt. Silas Terry. It is expected that the first port at which the ships will touch will be Bahia. The battleships passed out at the Hook at 2:50 P. M.

## THE SHOOTING OF NYGREN.

**Provost Guard Kitchen May Be Turned Over to the Military Authorities.**

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 12.—Owing to the suppressed excitement regarding the killing of Private Nygren Sunday night by Provost Guard Kitchen and the sending of Nygren's remains home to Brooklyn last night, Kitchen was not tried to-day.

Judge Bullock, before whom the case comes to-morrow, is inclined to think that Kichen ought to be turned over to the military authorities for trial. He thinks it is merely an offense against military law, and that it would be an injustice to place the expense of trying the case on the State. He will probably turn Kitchen over to the military officers, ruling that his court has no jurisdiction.

This is just what the Twelfth New York men do not want. They feel that the provost guard will be backed up by the commanding General, and that Kitchen will be acquitted before a court-martial, whereas they hoped a jury would convict him of murder, or at least of manslaughter.

**Soldier Nurse Dies of Typhoid.**

Otto Haasemann, eighteen years old, of 233 William Street, a nurse of the Second Division, Second Brigade, Fourth Army Corps, died last night in the Hudson Street Hospital of typhoid fever. Haasemann was removed to the hospital on Oct. 2 from his home, soon after his arrival from camp.

**The Thomas Hunter Association.**

The second annual dinner of the Thomas Hunter Association of Grammar School No. 35, will take place at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, on Saturday evening, Nov. 12, at 7 o'clock. The annual meeting, which will precede the dinner, will be held a half-hour earlier.

## CABMAN'S ROMANCE SHORT.

**Widowed Rahway Hackman Marries a Widow and Loses Her in Three Days.**

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 12.—Joseph Stoll, the oldest hackman in Rahway, best known as the Mayor of Bricktown, married last Saturday. Now he is deserted. He is sixty-eight years old, and a veteran of the civil war. In pursuing his calling he became acquainted with a Mrs. Bunt, who lives with a daughter in New York City, and whose son is Capt. Bunt of the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat St. Louis. Bunt lives about two miles from the Rahway Station, and his mother has come once or twice a week to visit his family.

She has long been in the habit of using Stoll's cab. They thus became well acquainted and chatted freely. Two months ago Stoll's wife died. Soon he began to complain to Mrs. Bunt of his lonely life. She did not know the date of his wife's death, and supposed from what the cabman said that it was years ago. She sympathized with him, having been a widow for some time.

Just how the wooing progressed is not known, for the bridegroom is not telling and the bride is away. On Saturday last Mrs. Bunt came down to Rahway and entered Stoll's cab Stoll drove, not to her son's home, but to Elizabeth, where a clergyman made them man and wife. They drove back to this place and Mrs. Stoll went to New York, but on Sunday or Monday rejoined her husband, and was taken to his home.

According to her friends, she had been led to believe that Stoll was wealthy. She found his home different from what she expected, and is also said to have been greatly surprised to learn from neighbors that her predecessor had been dead but a few weeks.

Capt. Bunt learned of his mother's marriage and went to see her. He found her dissatisfied with the bargain she had made and not reluctant to get away. Accordingly a business rival of Stoll's was engaged, and last night, before Stoll returned home the hackman, Peter Peterson drove up to the house and Mrs. Stoll entered the vehicle, taking her belongings. Five minutes later she had left Bricktown behind and was speeding through Rahway while her husband was slowly driving homeward. Her trunks had preceded her. She was taken straight through to New York and had a good part of the journey accomplished before Stoll knew what had happened. Capt. Bunt refuses to discuss the matter. Stoll is uncommunicative.

**To Instruct Workers Among the Poor.**

The Charity Organization Society has arranged a course of five exercises for new workers among the poor. The first of the exercises will include a discussion on how to begin with a family in need of a friend, which Miss Mary E. Richmond, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Baltimore, will conduct. At later exercises Edward T. Devine of this city, William I. Nichols of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, Mrs. S. E. Tenny, Mrs. Charles R. Lowell, and others will be the speakers.

The meetings will be held in Harlem, the first in the Presbyterian Church, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, at 3 o'clock next Thursday afternoon, and the four later meetings on Friday afternoons in the Second Collegiate Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue.


**Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup** Speedily cures whooping-cough, croup and measle-cough. It is safe and sure. Mothers you can always rely on it. Children like it. Doses are small. Price 25 cents.


## PEACE UNDER DIFFICULTIES

**Paris Newspapers Declare the Outlook for Harmony Between the Commissions Is Very Grave.**

**REPORT DEPRESSES MADRID**

**American Commission Holds a Session, but Nothing Is Divulged — Many of the Printed Speculations Denied Among Diplomats.**

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The American Peace Commission held a session to-day, but as usual, without disclosing the subjects under consideration.

The French press is speculating in an interesting manner regarding the Philippine Islands. According to the Gaulois, the sitting yesterday of the joint Peace Commissions was devoted to an examination of the solution which it is possible to give to two questions in the protocol. The Philippine question, the Gaulois adds, was discussed incidentally, the United States seeking to impose systems of compensations under which the United States would claim, it is said, the entire group of the Philippine Islands and assume their debt, provided Spain guarantees the Cuban debt.

As to the Spaniards, it further appears, they would like the United States to assume the Cuban debt and to surrender to Spain all the war material in Cuba and Puerto Rico. The discussion among the Commissioners yesterday, still according to the Gaulois, was very animated. Judge Day, the President of the American Commission, and Señor Montero Rios, the President of the Spanish Commission, having received precise instructions from their respective Governments, the American Commissioners consider that no discussion is possible on the principles themselves, which, in a certain measure, serve as the basis of the protocol. This first preliminary, according to them, while being merely of a provisional nature, should be rigorously observed. They add that "when Spain was overturned at the conclusion of peace, her power in Cuba was crushed absolutely, and in consequence Spain no longer has the right to occupy herself about the destiny of the Antilles Island."

To these arguments the Spaniards, the Gaulois also says, reply that the protocol was signed at a moment so critical and in the face of such an imperious necessity that it cannot be considered as being ratified by the sovereign free wish of the nation. In this fact, they conclude, exists a sufficient reason to allow of their non-acceptance as definite the preliminary conventions relating to Cuba. "The arrival, therefore, at an understanding," says the Gaulois, "offers grave difficulties, and one asks with anxiety how the negotiations will eventually terminate."

In diplomatic circles here it is declared that the comments of the newspapers on the problems before the Peace Commissions are mere conjectures, and that they are not justified by facts. It is added that the relations between the two Commissions are in no way so delicate as the newspapers indicate.

The American Peace Commission, at 5 o'clock to-day, engaged in its first function outside of purely diplomatic lines. The Figaro, at the hall of its own building, entertained the members of both Commissions to a stage performance, in which Coquelin, Lole Fuller, and others took part, and which was witnessed by the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Leon y Castillo; the United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, and about 200 representatives of the best Paris society, in addition to the members of both Peace Commissions.

The occasion was informal and pleasing, being similar to several such entertainments given annually by the Figaro to notable persons. They are always attended by people belonging to the best society in the French capital.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—The rumors which have been published here as to the attitude of the United States Peace Commissioners are described as having caused a painful impression, especially the reported decision of the American Commissioners not to recognize the Cuban and Puerto Rican debts.

## CUBA'S DEBT A PROBLEM.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, referring to the Peace Conference at Paris, says:

"So far as Cuba is concerned, Spain will probably yield regarding the artillery, and, if a longer delay for evacuation were allowed, she would assent to the transfer of the administration of the island, together with the military occupation by the United States from Dec. 1

"The question of the debt is a very difficult one. America is indisposed to accept the cession of Cuba or annexation, as advocated by the Spaniards, with a view of saddling her with the debt and getting for Spain better commercial conditions than she could obtain from an independent Cuban Republic.

"The American contention is that only the future Government and parliament of Cuba can be considered competent to decide whether to assume the debts Spain has contracted during the last twenty years, almost entirely to cover the expense of her struggles against the Cuban Separatists.

"Regarding the Philippines, Spain has grounds to believe that very high American naval and military authorities have made representations to Washington against the annexation of anything more than a naval coaling station."

## PANIC IN AN OPERA HOUSE.

**A Findlay (Ohio) Man Falls from the Gallery, Causing Fright.**

FINDLAY, Ohio, Oct. 12.—A panic was created at the Marvin Opera House last night. Just before the curtain was rung up on the second act a man fell from the gallery to the parquet, forty feet below. In his descent he struck the balcony railing, causing him to turn a somersault in midair. This breaking of his fall and the fact that he struck a vacant chair saved his life. The chair was smashed in splinters and the man's head struck the lap of Mrs. Frank Woodard, who occupied the seat at the rear.

Mrs. Woodard fainted, and in an instant the house was in an uproar, the people thinking that both she and the man had been killed, as he did not move. Several women were taken with hysterics and were hurried to the door. The man, who proved to be John Conlan, an oil driller of Hume, Allen County, was carried into the lobby, and it was found that he had a broken leg. Conlan fell asleep between the acts, lost his balance, and fell over the gallery railing. The seat which he struck was the only vacant one in that part of the house.

**Rev. Dr. D. G. Mackay May Come Here.**

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 12.—The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, pastor of the North Reformed Church of this city will probably resign shortly and go to New York as the pastor of one of the prominent churches in that city. A delegation from this church, the name of which is withheld, waited on him last night and urged him to accept. The salary is said to be $10,000 a year.


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## THE MUSIC OF YESTERDAY.

**"Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" by the Royal Italian Company.**

Something might be done to popularize good opera with such material as there is in the Royal Italian Opera Company, now singing at the Casino, if there were more human intelligence among Italian singers. One wonders at the prodigal waste of vocal energy and the blazing outpour of tropical temperament unguided by any sound understanding of theatrical values. The people of this company have some gifts which money cannot buy, but stage routine can be taught, and even moderate experience ought to teach operatic performers that it is not at all needful to try all the time to make the lights flicker with the powerful vibrations of tone in an auditorium. Refinement is an essential of excellence in music, and there is no art at all without points of repose. When a tenor sings so hard that his legs shake under him and his face is twisted in painful contortions he becomes an object of ridicule. And so does a soprano when her chin shakes like a mill hopper with the violence of her vibrato. Yet there must be some forgiveness for such errors when behind them lies genuine force and feeling.

These reflections are the result of witnessing the performance of Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" by the Royal Italian Opera Company at the Casino last night. Both of these works ought to be well done always by Italian singers, for they alone seem to possess the true volatility of spirit, combined with fire, necessary for their proper interpretation. "Pagliacci," as performed last night, seemed inexcusably weak in the first scene and brutally forcible in the second. In the first act it is essential that people should preserve the polish of their lyric style. In the second act it is needful that subtlety of action be coupled with tragic intensity of feeling. In last night's performance there was little enough of lyric elegance in the singing, except in Signor Alfredo de Bassini's delivery of the famous prologue, which was the best piece of singing yet done by any member of the company. In the second scene there was abundant tragic force, but little artistic skill. Indeed, at the climax of the scene the burst of force was admirable, and the curtain fell upon a fine effect.

Signora Rosa Challia was the Nedda in "Pagliacci" and Santuzza in "Cavalleria." Signor Francesco Collenz was cast for Canio and Turiddu. Signor di Bassini was Alfio as well as Tonio. The Silvio was Signor Cantori, and the Lola Signora Olympia Calcagni. Of the young tenor it can only be said that he was tremendously in earnest, and in the murder episode in "Pagliacci" he was decidedly forcible. But he sang very badly indeed, and shouted at times in an absurd manner. Signora Challia is a soprano whose voice may have been a good one once, but it is a sadly worn one now, although she is not past her prime. She forces it unmercifully, and that is probably the explanation. Signor Cantori sang his share of the duet creditably. The orchestra was in much better form last night than in "La Boheme" on Monday. The chorus sang fairly well, and at times really acted.

**NOTES OF MUSIC.**

Prof. John K. Paine of Harvard University announces a series of ten chamber music concerts in Sanders's Theatre as supplementary to one of his university courses in music. They will be given on Tuesday evenings, Nov. 1 and 22, Dec. 13, Jan. 10 and 31, Feb. 14, March 14 and 28, April 11 and 25. Eight of these concerts will be by the Kneisel Quartet, one by the Adamowski Quartet, and one by the Dannreuther Quartet of New York. The soloists selected to assist the different quartets include Miss Aus der Ohe, Mme. Szumowska, Messrs. Baermann, Joseffy, Perabo, Randolph, Siloti, Whiting, and several members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The following works will be played: Beethoven—Quintet for piano, oboe, clarinet, horn, and bassoon, op. 16, E flat; quintet for strings, op. 29, C major; string quartet, op. 18, D major; string quartet, op. 59 F major; string quartet, op. 130, B flat major; trio for piano, violin, and violoncello, op. 70, D major; trio for piano, violin, and violoncello, op. 97, B flat major. Beach—Sonata for piano and violin, op. 34, A minor. Brahms—String quartet, op. 51, A minor; trio for piano, violin, and horn, op. 40, E flat major. Chadwick—String quartet, E minor. Dittersdorf—String quartet, E flat major. Dvorak—Quintet for piano and strings, op. 81, A major. Handel—Concerto Grosso for strings. Haydn—String quartet, op. 74, G minor. Mozart—String quartet, D minor, (dedicated to Haydn); string quartet, Paine—Larghetto and scherzo for piano, violin, and violoncello, B flat major. Schubert—Quintet for piano and strings, op. 114, A major; string quintet, op. 163, C major; string quartet, (posthumous,) D minor. Schumann—Quintet for piano and strings, op. 44, E flat major; string quartet, op. 41, A major; string quartet, op. 41, F major. Saint-Saëns—Septet for piano, two violins, viola, violoncello, contra-bass, and trumpet, op. 65, E flat major. Svendsen—Octet for strings, and Tschaikowsky—String quartet, op. 30, E flat.

The Gounod Society of New Haven is preparing to produce Stanford's requiem mass. The organization will also give at its first concert Goring Thomas's "The Swan and the Skylark." The conductor of the society is Emilio Agramonte.

The season of the Chicago Orchestra, Theodore Thomas, conductor, will begin at the Auditorium to-morrow night. The soloists thus far engaged are Sembrich, Nordica, Carreno, Rosenthal, Edouard Zeldenrust, and Wilhelm Burmester.

The Mauricio Grau Opera Company will open its season at the Chicago Auditorium on Nov. 7. The season will last three weeks. It is not yet definitely known whether the Wagner cycle will be given.

**Annie Grey's Recitals.**

Miss Annie Grey, assisted by her mother, Mrs. Ogelvie Grey, gave her second lecture on Scottish song at Chickering Hall last night. Her subject was "Robert Burns, His Pathos and Humor Told in Poetry and Song." She talked with much earnestness about the career of Burns, dividing it into periods according to his places of residence—Alloway, Mount Olyphant, Mossgiel, Edinburgh, Ellisland, and Dumfries. She sang "Mary Morrison," "Highland Mary," "My Nannie's Awa'," and other favorites.

Miss Grey began her career as a singer under Sir A. C. Mackenzie, the Scotch composer and conductor, and, encouraged by kindly praise, became a student of the Royal Academy of Music, London, where she was under the immediate care of Alberto Randegger. She took the gold medal for English dramatic singing and received several offers to go on the operatic stage. It may be said that she did wisely to refuse them. Her style is anything but operatic, and might easily be censured for faults opposed to good singing of any kind. But as she has elected to exercise her powers in a field which she has pretty much to herself and to appeal to audiences in search of instruction rather than artistic delight, it may be said that her entertainment has a reason for existence and will undoubtedly please a great many people.

## MAJOR BEEBE DIES IN HAVANA.

**United States Officer Succumbs to Yellow Fever—Lieut. Pullen Ill on the Resolute.**

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—Major Beebe, an attaché of the United States Military Commission, died at 9 o'clock this morning.

Gen. Wade has cabled to Washington asking if the health authorities would permit Major Beebe's body to be taken to New York, inclosed in a metallic casket, by the first steamer available. No answer has been received to this inquiry. In any event, it will be necessary to place the body in a receiving vault temporarily. This probably will be done to-morrow. The burial service probably will be read by Col. Clous. The body was embalmed this afternoon in the death chamber. The house is strictly quarantined.

All the Americans are greatly shocked by the death, which was quite unexpected.

There is no case of sickness among the members of the various Commissions, but on board the United States transport Resolute yellow fever broke out yesterday, Lieut. Pullen having a mild attack. For this reason the Resolute was ordered this morning to return to the Dry Tortugas, where Lieut. Pullen will be left. The vessel will be thoroughly disinfected before returning here. It is understood Lieut. Pullen occupied the berth used by Major Beebe on his return trip from Nuevitas, contracting the infection in that way.

All are well on board the dispatch boat Scorpion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Major Gen. Wade has cabled the War Department today announcing the death at Havana of Major S. S. Beebe, ordnance officer United States Volunteers. Major Beebe died of yellow fever. He was a resident of Thompson, Conn., where his widow lives. He was a graduate of West Point, and was made a Major in the Ordnance Bureau early in the war. Among army officers who knew him he is spoken of in the highest terms.

## GALLERY GODS SMOKED OUT.

**Fire in a Chicago Cafe Frightens an Audience Above.**

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 12.—The Dearborn Theatre on Randolph Street, formerly the Schiller, was the scene of a small panic tonight about the time the performance was half over. Some grease and refuse in the air shaft from the café kitchen under the playhouse, caught fire, and the smoke issued from the ventilators in the second gallery. A small boy yelled "Fire!" and a general scramble followed in both galleries. The people on the lower floor heard the noise and became uneasy, but the ushers and an actor assured them there was no danger, and only a few left. No one was hurt.

As soon as the excitement had died down the gallery crowd attempted to get back, but very few had taken the precaution to secure return checks on their way out, and were accordingly not readmitted. The loss to the café is slight.

## THE PET DOG CLUB MEETS.

**Committee Appointed to Select a Place for the Coming Bench Show.**

The American Pet Dog Club, an organization composed of dog owners, and devoted to the endeavor to improve the quality of certain classes of canine favorites, met yesterday in the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Walter Stanton, the President of the club, occupied the chair. The discussion concerned the club's coming bench show, which will be held in this city on Nov. 24 and 25. A bench show committee of three was appointed to select a place in which to hold the show and report on its choice to the President within a week.

So many applications have been received for entries in the coming show that the club has concluded to shut out from the exhibit the classes of large dogs, such as Great Danes and mastiffs. The entries will include setters collies, spaniels, and dogs of that size or smaller. There will be four or five hundred of them shown. Fifteen special prizes, besides the regular list of prizes offered from the club treasury, have been arranged for, and it is believed that there will be double that number of special prizes. The bench show will have its social side, and the younger feminine members will preside at a tea-room adjoining the room in which the exhibits are on view. This is to be the second show given by the club.

The club has about eighty members, of whom thirty-five attended yesterday's meeting. Among those present were Mrs. George W. Carr, Mrs. Horace Stokes, Capt. Robert J. Lowery, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Spaulding, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Anthony Dilkins.

## AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, England.

BUCKINGHAM.—Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, (retired,) Vermont.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton, Penn.; J. G. Batterson, Hartford, Conn.

GILSEY.—Ex-Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild, Pelham.

HOFFMAN.—Judge Andrew Hamilton, Albany; W. J. Conners, Buffalo; Frank Campbell, Bath, N. Y.

HOLLAND.—W. W. Vivian, M. P., Port Dinorwic, Wales.

MURRAY HILL.—Senator G. R. Edmunds, Vermont.

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Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; J. Otis, house furnishing goods; G. F. Tobey, toys; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. H. Jones, notions and furnishing goods, 236 Church Street; Westminster Hotel.
Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. M. Miller, notions and fancy goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. C. Whitney, ribbons, 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; E. N. Stoner, linens, 57 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Wright, upholstery goods, ladies' and infants' wear, 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Shephard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Patterson, laces and embroideries, 102 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Sparling, J. A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. D. Frasher, notions and furnishing goods; Astor House.
Mann Brothers, Henderson, Ky.; I. Mann, millinery, carpets, and clothing; Hotel Vendome.
Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics, 52 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.
Taller, Isaac, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. B. Segal, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; T. G. Hardesty, laces and embroideries; Hotel Marlborough.
Lowenstein, B. & Bros., Memphis, Tenn.; W. Folz, prints and ginghams, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Gutman, dry goods, 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Scowcroft, John & Sons Co., Ogden, Utah; J. Scowcroft, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Kam, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; R. W. Devereaux, silks; Hotel Gerlach.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Freudenthal, linens and white goods, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Gerlach.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandel, cloaks and suits, 450 Broome Street; Hoffman House.
Menderson Clothing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Menderson, woolens, 92 Bleecker Street; Hoffman House.
Weill, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Mills, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Stuart House.
Miller & Peck Company, Waterbury, Conn.; F. W. Tate, demostics, linens, and laces; Stuart House.
Freeman Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; R. S. Cary, piece goods; Grand Hotel.
Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, woolens; Grand Hotel.
Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Sisson, B. F., & Co., Oneonta, N. Y.; B. F. Sisson, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, gloves; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Walker, P. L., De Kalb, N. Y., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
McGrener, C. B., De Kalb, N. Y., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Cooper, F. A., Milford, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Mayer, W. C., Dayton, Ohio, art goods; Hotel Imperial.
Breese, F. H., Sherman, N. Y.; notions; Hotel Albert.
Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; W. Neely, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.
Simon, I., Erie, Penn., clothing; Stuart House.
Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; A. H. Birchley, linens and white goods; 377 Broadway; Stuart House.
Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar, The, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Flanagan, notions, 108 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. E. Boyle, dress goods and silks; Hotel Metropole.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Walker, domestics, 258 Church Street; Holland House.
Good, L. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. S. Good, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.
Naylor, J. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; J. S. Naylor, notions and white goods, 101 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.
Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. P. Robinson, furnishing goods; Albemarle Hotel.


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## SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

**Miniature Almanac—This Day.**

| A. M. | P. M. | A. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Sun rises...6:09 | Sun sets...5:24 | Moon rises...4:09 |

**High Water This Day.**

| A. M. | A. M. | A. M. |
|---|---|---|
| S. Hook....5:30 | Gov. Isl'd...5:49 | H. Gate....7:38 |
| P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| S. Hook....5:40 | Gov. Isl'd...6:02 | H. Gate....7:51 |

**Outgoing Steamships.**

TO-DAY, (THURDAY,) OCT. 13.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Barbarossa, Bremen | ..... | 12:00 M. |
| Cherokee, Jacksonville | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Saratoga, Nassau and Santiago | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| | *1:30 P. M. | |
| Jason, Jamaica | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kaffir Prince, La Plata | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Mongolian, Glasgow | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Rio Grande, Brunswick | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |

SATURDAY, OCT. 15.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aller, Naples, &c | 9:00 A. M. | 11:00 A. M. |
| Alps, Haiti | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| | *10:30 A. M. | |
| Athos, Jamaica, &c | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| | *10:30 A. M. | |
| Benedict, North Brazil | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| British Prince, Santos | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool | 10:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| | *11:30 A. M. | |
| Francisco, Hull | ..... | ..... |
| Knickerbocker, New Orleans | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| La Champagne, Havre | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Madiana, St. Thomas, &c. | 9:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| | *10:30 A. M. | |
| Mesaba, London | ..... | 9:00 A. M. |
| Nueces, Galveston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Rhynland, Southampton and Antwerp | 10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Statendam, Rotterdam | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Seminole, Charleston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Thingvalla, Norway, &c. | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Vigilancia, Havana and Mexican ports | 10:30 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 30 and up to Oct. 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 14 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to October $17 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

**Incoming Steamships.**

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 13.

Algiers, New Orleans, Oct. 6.
City of Washington, Havana, Oct. 8.
El Monte, New Orleans, Oct. 8.
Germanic, Liverpool, Oct. 5.
Karlsruhe, Bremen, Oct. 4.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Oct. 5.
Mayfield, Gibraltar, Sept. 24.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Oct. 10.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Oct. 8.
Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 6.
Salamanca, La Guayra, Oct. 5.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Oct. 10.
Theresina, St. Lucia, Oct. 4.
Trave, Bremen, Oct. 4.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Oct. 6.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Oct. 2.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Oct. 8.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Oct. 11.
Wells City, Swansea, Sept. 30.

SATURDAY, OCT. 15.

British Queen, Antwerp, Oct. 3.
Buffon, St. Lucia, Oct. 8.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Oct. 12.
Duffield, Shields, Oct. 1.
Umbria, Liverpool, Oct. 8.

SUNDAY, OCT. 16.

Camatense, Para, Oct. 4.
Colorado, Galveston, Oct. 9.
La Navarre, Havre, Oct. 8.

MONDAY, OCT. 17.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Oct. 6.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Oct. 11.
Georgic, Liverpool, Oct. 7.
Leitrim, London, Oct. 3.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, Oct. 3.

TUESDAY, OCT. 18.

Georgian, London, Oct. 6.
Hudson, New Orleans, Oct. 12.
Kensington, Antwerp, Oct. 8.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Oct. 6.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Oct. 5.
Werra, Gibraltar, Oct. 10.

**Arrived—Wednesday, Oct. 12.**

SS Finance, Sukeforth, Colon Oct. 6,

# MR. M'KINLEY ON THE WAR

## His Speech the Feature of President's Day at the Omaha Exposition.

## PROBLEMS BEFORE THE NATION

**Our International Responsibilities Cannot Be Shirked, and We Must Follow Duty Even If Desire Opposes, He Declares.**

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 12.—To-day was the third day of the Omaha Peace Jubilee and "President's Day" at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

The feature of the occasion was a speech delivered by President McKinley, in which he descanted upon the war and its glorious results and alluded to the fact that new and grave problems confronted the country and that other nations would be affected by their solution. He declared significantly that we could not shirk our international responsibilities if we would; that we must follow duty even if desire opposed.

The platform in the music pavilion from which the President delivered his speech was surrounded by the greatest crowd in the show's history. After Gordon W. Wattles, President of the exposition, had introduced the distinguished guest, it was fully five minutes before the applause subsided sufficiently to enable Mr. McKinley to begin his address, and hardly a sentence was spoken by him that did not elicit an outburst of enthusiastic applause.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President McKinley's speech was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition and Fellow-Citizens: It is with great pleasure that I meet once more the people of Omaha, whose wealth of welcome is not altogether unfamiliar to me, and whose warm hearts have before touched and moved me. For this renewed manifestation of your regard and for the cordial reception of to-day my heart responds with profound gratitude and a deep appreciation which I cannot conceal and which the language of compliment is inadequate to convey.

"My greeting is not alone to your city and the State of Nebraska, but to the people of all the States of the trans-Mississippi group participating here, and I cannot withhold congratulations on the evidences of their prosperity furnished by this great exposition. If testimony were needed to establish the fact that their pluck has not deserted them, and that prosperity is again with them, it is found here. This picture dispels all doubt.

"In an age of expositions they have added yet another magnificent example. The historical celebrations at Philadelphia and Chicago and the splendid exhibits at New Orleans, Atlanta, and Nashville are now a part of the past, and yet in influence they still live, and their beneficent results are closely interwoven with our National development. Similar rewards will honor the authors and patrons of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Their contribution will mark another epoch in the Nation's material advancement.

"One of the great laws of life is progress, and nowhere have the principles of this law been so strikingly illustrated as in the United States. A century and a decade of our National life have turned doubt into conviction; changed experiment into demonstration; revolutionized old methods and won for us triumphs which have challenged the attention of the world. This is true not only of the accumulation of material wealth and advance in education, science, invention, and manufacture, but, above all, in the opportunities to the people for their own elevation which have been secured by wise, free government.

"Hitherto, in peace and in war, with additions to our territory and slight changes in our laws, we have steadily enforced the spirit of the Constitution secured to us by the noble self-sacrifice and far-seeing sagacity of our ancestors. We have avoided the temptations of conquest in the spirit of gain. With an increasing love for our institutions and an abiding faith in their stability, we have made the triumphs of our system of Government in the progress and prosperity of our people an inspiration to the whole human race. Confronted at this moment by new and grave problems, we must recognize that their solution will affect not ourselves alone, but others of the family of nations.

MUST AVOID UNDUE AGGRESSION.

"In this age of frequent interchange and mutual dependency, we cannot shirk our international responsibilities if we would; they must be met with courage and wisdom, and we must follow duty even if desire opposes. No deliberation can be too mature or self-control too constant in this solemn hour of our history. We must avoid the temptation of undue aggression and aim to secure only such results as will promote our own good and the general good.

"It has been said by some one that the normal condition of nations is war. That is not true of the United States. We never enter upon war until every effort for peace without it has been exhausted. Ours has never been a military Government. Peace, with whose blessings we have been so singularly favored, is the national desire and the goal of every American aspiration.

"On the 25th of April, for the first time for more than a generation, the United States sounded the call to arms. The banners of war were unfurled, the best and bravest from every section responded; a mighty army was enrolled, the North and the South vied with each other in patriotic devotion, science was invoked to furnish its most effective weapons, factories were rushed to supply equipments, the youth and the veteran joined in freely offering their services to the country, volunteers and regulars and all the people rallied to the support of the Republic. There was no break in the line, no halt in the march, no fear in the heart, no resistance to the patriotic impulse at home, no successful resistance to the patriotic spirit of the troops fighting in distant waters or on a foreign shore.

"What a wonderful experience it has been from the standpoint of patriotism and achievement! The storm broke so suddenly that it was here almost before we realized it. Our navy was too small, though forceful with its modern equipment, and most fortunate in its trained officers and sailors. Our army had years ago been reduced to a peace footing. We had only 19,000 available troops when the war was declared, but the account which officers and men gave of themselves on the battlefields has never been surpassed. The manhood was there and everywhere. American patriotism was there, and its resources were limitless.

"The courageous and invincible spirit of the people proved glorious, and those who a little more than a third of a century ago were divided and at war with each other were again united under the holy standard of liberty. Patriotism banished party feeling; $50,000,000 for the National defense was appropriated without debate or division, as a matter of course, and as only a mere indication of our mighty reserve power.

"But if this is true of the beginning of the war, what shall we say of it now, with hostilities suspended and peace near at hand, as we fervently hope? Matchless in its results! Unequaled in its completeness and the quick succession with which victory followed victory! Attained earlier than it was believed to be possible! So comprehensive in its sweep that every thoughtful man feels the weight of responsibility which has been so suddenly thrust upon us. And, above all and beyond all, the valor of the American Army and the bravery of the American Navy and the majesty of the American name stand forth in unsullied glory, while the humanity of our purposes and the magnanimity of our conduct have given to war, always horrible, touches of noble generosity, Christian sympathy and charity, and examples of human grandeur which can never be lost to mankind. Passion and bitterness formed no part of our impelling motive, and it is gratifying to feel that humanity triumphed at every step of the war's progress.

IMMORTAL HISTORY MADE.

"The heroes of Manila and Santiago and Puerto Rico have made immortal history. They are worthy successors and descendants of Washington and Greene, of Paul Jones, Decatur and Hull, and of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Logan; of Farragut, Porter and Cushing, and of Lee, Jackson, and Longstreet. New names stand out on the honor roll of the Nation's great men, and with them, unnamed, stand the heroes of the trenches and the forecastle, invincible in battle and uncomplaining in death.

"The intelligent, loyal, indomitable soldier and sailor and marine, regular and volunteer, are entitled to equal praise as having done their whole duty, whether at home or under the baptism of foreign fire. Who will dim the splendor of their achievements? Who will withhold from them their well-earned distinction? Who will intrude detraction at this time to belittle the manly spirit of the American youth and impair the usefulness of the American navy? Who will embarrass the Government by sowing seeds of dissatisfaction among the brave men who stand ready to serve and die, if need be, for their country? Who will darken the counsels of the Republic in this hour requiring the united wisdom of all?

"Shall we deny to ourselves what the rest of the world so freely and so justly accords to us? The men who endured in the short, but decisive, struggle its hardships, its privations, whether in the field or camp, on ship or in the siege, and planned and achieved its victories, will never tolerate impeachment, either direct or indirect, of those who won a peace whose great gain to civilization is yet unknown and unwritten.

"The faith of a Christian Nation recognizes the hand of Almighty God in the ordeal through which we have passed. Divine favor seemed manifest everywhere. In fighting for humanity's sake we have been signally blessed. We did not seek war. To avoid it, if this could be done in justice and honor to the rights of our neighbors and ourselves, was our constant prayer. The war was no more invited by us than were the questions which are laid at our door by its results.

"Now, as then, we will do our duty. The problems will not be solved in a day. Patience will be required; patience combined with sincerity of purpose and unshaken resolution to do right, seeking only the highest good of the Nation and recognizing no other obligation, pursuing no other path but that of duty.

"Right action follows right purpose. We may not at all times be able to divine the future, the way may not always seem clear, but if our aims are high and unselfish, somehow and in some way the right end will be reached. The genius of the Nation; its freedom, its wisdom, its humanity, its courage, its justice, favored by Divine Providence, will make it equal to every task and the master of every emergency."

# THE SAMPSON-SCHLEY AFFAIR.

## Report of the Navigating Officers of the Ships That Attacked Cervera Eagerly Awaited.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The report made by the navigating officers of the vessels participating in the fight at Santiago on July 3, between the fleet of the United States and that of Admiral Cervera, has not yet reached the Navy Department. It is supposed that it has gone to Commodore Philip, commanding the North Atlantic Station, and that when he has read it he will send it to Secretary Long.

The purpose of securing this report, it is assumed here, among some naval officers, is to strengthen the position of the Navy Department before the Naval Committees of Congress in the matter of the promotions of Sampson and Schley. The published accounts of the report agree with the reports thus far furnished by the department, in large part, but make rather less of Sampson's part in the fight than his dispatch of July 3 may have led the readers of that dispatch to suppose he bore.

Any approving reference to Schley's part in the fight is apt to be taken offensively by the men who have justified Sampson's omission of all credit to him, and before this report was ordered it was perfectly well understood among the officers of the fleet that a report giving generous credit to Schley was not desired. It was not necessary to use a club to impress this idea upon naval officers subject to be ordered hither and thither, and perhaps to posts that they had indicated as undesirable.

This report will come to be considered when it is proposed to sanction the advance of Sampson in such a way as to put him arbitrarily ahead of Schley for participation in an action in which the report made just now shows that Sampson really had no part. The report shows that Schley did take part, and that Sampson was nine miles away at the moment of victory.

## Vermont Wants Dewey an Admiral.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 12.—A resolution was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Partridge of Rutland memorializing Congress to restore the rank of Admiral and confer that title upon Rear Admiral Dewey as a token of appreciation of his noted achievement at Manila. The resolution passed the House unanimously this afternoon.

## SOLDIERS OBLIGED TO BEG.

**Men Discharged at Sea Girt Got No Pay or Transportation.**

A number of soldiers who were discharged from the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers on Saturday, before the regiment was sent from Sea Girt to Camp Meade, Penn., arrived in Jersey City yesterday. They said they did not get transportation to their homes, as required by law, but were told to pay their own fare, and 80 cents would be given to them when they were paid off. As they had no money, they said they were obliged to "beat their way" on freight trains when they could and walk when they could not. They were also obliged to beg food by the way.

Sergt. Isaac Hopkins confirmed the story. He said he had money enough to buy two tickets, one for himself and a friend. That left twenty-eight men stranded, the entire party having but 87 cents.

## New York Soldier Dies in Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Oct. 4.—Private Clarence H. Porter, Company H, First New York, died at the military hospital Sunday night. The dead man's brother, Fred, is now in a critical condition at the hospital with pneumonia.

## Three More Deaths at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Gen. Wood, commanding at Santiago, says that there are 681 fever cases and 1,159 sick in his command. Deaths: William Lewis, Company B, Ninth United States Volunteers, typhoid; Charles Summons, Company F, Ninth United States Volunteers, enteric colitis; Barton F. Denny, Company B, Third United States Volunteers, acute enteritis.

## Private Ely Dies at Doylestown, Penn.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., Oct. 12.—Private John Ely of the First United States Volunteer Engineers died yesterday of typhoid fever contracted in Puerto Rico. He was the son of ex-Sheriff Ely, and was twenty-two years of age. He was brought from Ponce, Puerto Rico, about three weeks ago.

## RELICS FROM MONTOJO'S SHIP.

**Rapid-Fire Guns for the Cities of Baltimore and Washington.**

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The British ship Dalcarnie, Capt. Jones, from Manila, whose officers were eyewitnesses of Admiral Dewey's destruction of the Spanish fleet in the harbor on the morning of May 1, arrived here to-night. The ship has on board two Hontoria rapid-fire guns from the flagship Reina Cristina, which were shipped under an order from United States Consul Williams, one for the City of Baltimore and the other for the City of Washington. The one for Baltimore was sent on by the officers of the cruiser bearing the name of the Monumental City. They are small guns made in Ferrol, near Barcelona, and were among the few things saved from the wreck of Admiral Montojo's flagship.

Capt. Jones has a number of relics which he saved from the same ship, in the nature of cups and saucers. He has also a round plate, evidently taken from the deck, bearing the name of Reina Cristina and the place of her builders and date of her launching.

## MANILA COURTS RESUME WORK.

**The American Military Government to Exercise Criminal Jurisdiction.**

MANILA, Oct. 12.—In accordance with a general order of the Military Governor, all the Spanish civil courts within Philippine territory now subject to American control have resumed the exercise of their jurisdiction, subject to the supervision of the American military government, which reserves the exclusive right to exercise criminal jurisdiction.

The Spanish papers here allege that the insurgents of Iloilo have surrendered to Gen. Rios, but the statement is generally discredited.

ONE does not tire of Lundborg's Perfumes they are so like the flowers themselves.

# DR. SEAMAN ON WAR ABUSES

## He Lays Blame on "Maladministration of the Quartermaster's Department."

## NO GOOD FOOD ON THE OBDAM

**The Government, He Declares, Furnished Nothing Which Sick Men Should Eat—Relief Association and Red Cross Provided.**

The statements made by Col. Charles H. Gibson on Tuesday, when he arrived here on the Obdam, were indorsed yesterday by Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman of this city, Surgeon Major of the First United States Volunteer Engineers. Col. Gibson was the Field Commissioner of the National Relief Association and the special Commissioner of President McKinley to Cuba. Dr. Seaman had charge of the convalescents returning from Ponce.

"I've got a lot to say, but now I am an officer of the Government and must keep quiet," said Dr. Seaman to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday at Army Headquarters.

"Yes, Major, but there are a few questions you might answer. Can't you tell why the men on the Obdam took such a dislike to Capt. Allen?"

"No, not now. I can't talk. I've got these straps on me, but the day will come when I will talk. Capt. Allen is a specimen of imbecilic Algerism that I do not care to think about."

"Do you know anything about the report that Col. Gibson says he is going to make to the President?"

"I know that it is the truth, and that Col. Gibson knows what he is talking about. The facts are very plain. Think of 200 men dying every day, just because of the maladministration of the Quartermaster's Department!"

"My own regiment, the First Engineers, however, was sent into the dirty Cuban prisons to repair them, for hours, and was exposed to all kinds of hardships, and for days slept in from six inches to two feet of water, and yet I lost only two men. Why? Because they were properly taken care of. They were not allowed to eat fruit when it was known to be the worst thing they could eat. They had proper food. And I maintain that with proper care any regiment can live in any country."

"For instance," continued the doctor, "I will say, 'What did they put on this ship for 300 convalescents?' Well, there was canned corned beef, canned beans, canned tomatoes, pork, hardtack, and a little coffee. If I had given any of those boys on the Obdam as much as a teaspoonful of such food as canned tomatoes they would have died right and left.

"Where did you get your supplies?"

"Everything those men had came from the National Relief Association and the Red Cross Society. The Government provided nothing. Now that's a nice reflection on the United States, isn't it? You can depend that Col. Gibson sees this matter as I do."

"Have you heard it reported that they are whitewashing this matter at Washington?"

"They'd better not. God help any man who tries to whitewash these facts if he is caught down in Cuba. The power of God Almighty could not keep the boys' hands off him.

"No one can blame Surgeon General Sternberg," he continued. "He sent plenty of medicine. There was no lack of supplies of all sorts. But they were not taken care of, through imbecility, idiocy, and incompetency of the men in the Quartermaster's Department."

"Who are these men?"

"Sons of Generals, rich men, and politicians, and—God knows what."

"Have the deaths been all due to neglect?"

"Neglect! Why, 90 per cent. of the American soldiers who died in Cuba were murdered. Yes, murdered. And I am not afraid to make this statement before the Senate of the United States."

"What disease was most prevalent among the men?"

"It was a new disease. I am the discoverer of it. It is called 'Algerium fever.'"

He then referred to the death of Private Sweeney aboard the Obdam. The Major said that a report had gone forth that Sweeney had died of neglect. He wished to state that the boy died from the effects of a fall while walking along the deck; that he was very frail and weak, and that death was caused by cerebral concussion. The lad had every attention and care during the voyage.

Yesterday the men who were under Dr. Seaman's care on the Obdam presented to him an address, which has been forwarded to Surgeon General Sternberg. The address, among other things, says:

In our weakened and depressed condition we were provided with nothing but army supplies or rations, upon which we were to subsist for a voyage of six days, which has, through accident, become one of two weeks. Becoming acquainted with the condition of affairs, the kind and considerate Surgeon would not permit the transport to leave until he had made a personal visit to the headquarters of the National Relief Association and the Red Cross Society, and procured for us such supplies as were suitable for men in our physical condition. We feel convinced that had it not been for the untiring and self-sacrificing labors of Major Seaman our ship would have been the scene of great distress and loss of life, instead of her well-cared-for and healthy condition.

The boys who came on the Obdam are departing for their homes as fast as their furloughs can be made out. Yesterday the Pennsylvania and Ohio Regiments secured theirs, and by noon to-day all who want furlough papers will have them.

One hundred and sixty of the men have been taken in charge by Miss Helen Gould, and under the guidance of her agent, Major Moulton, have been comfortably housed at Camp Walworth, 316 East Fifteenth Street.

The following are at the Long Island College Hospital: Privates Frank Stephenson and B. C. Higlow, Company H, Nineteenth Infantry; Private D. C. Black, Company F, Nineteenth Infantry; Privates L. A. Bushnell and G. H. Round, Company E, Sixth Illinois, and Private G. H. Reid, Company I, Sixth Illinois. These men are not sufficiently strong yet to travel to their destinations.

The Obdam steamed into Pier 1, Brooklyn wharf, shortly before 11 o'clock, and work was begun extinguishing the coal fire in her forward hold. A dozen or more streams of water were poured on the smoldering mass, which was afterward removed. Little damage was done to the hold by the fire.

## WOMEN REVIEW RELIEF WORK.

**Miss Helen Gould to Secure a Building to Replace Camp Walworth.**

The National Committee of the Women's National War Relief Association met at the Windsor Hotel yesterday morning and reviewed the work of the association. It was announced that Camp Walworth, 316 East Fifteenth Street, would be turned over to the Salvation Army on Oct. 23. Resolutions thanking the Salvation Army officers for the use of the building were passed. Miss Helen Gould was appointed a committee to get another building.

It was announced that Miss Gould had paid into the treasury $15,000, the remaining part of the $25,000 subscribed by her several months ago. Mrs. Russell Sage paid a high compliment to the work done by Mrs. Walworth, Director General, and her assistant, Miss Gould. Mrs. Walworth will go presently to Santiago to engage in relief work. Miss Anne Rhodes, the Recording Secretary of the association, will go to Puerto Rico the middle of next month.

## Portland to Honor Capt. Clark.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 12.—Gov. Lord has appointed a committee of well-known citizens of Portland to collect funds for the purchase of a sword to be presented to Capt. Clark of the battleship Oregon. The committee desires to raise $1,000, and has collected nearly one-half that amount.

## Candidates for the New York Bar.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Two hundred candidates for admission to the New York State bar are being examined at Assembly Hall, University Building, in this city, today. The sessions are being conducted by Attorney W. P. Goodelle of this city, President, and Judge F. M. Dannaher of Albany, Secretary of the Regents' Examining Board. The results of to-day's examination will be announced in about ten days.

## Harvard Senior Class Officers.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 12.—The senior class of Harvard College has elected the following officers for the year: President, Malcolm Donald of Brookline, Mass.; Vice President, J. B. Holder, Jr., of Boston; Secretary and Treasurer, B. H. Dibblee of Ross, Cal.


# B. Altman & Co.

LACE CURTAINS, BED SETS, BRASS BEDSTEADS, ETC.

Have now in stock a large variety of Lace Curtains and Bed Sets as follows:

Irish Point Lace Curtains at $4.75, $5.80 & $8.50

Irish Point Lace Bed Sets, at $6.00 & $7.50

In Bedding Department—Brass and White Enameled Bedsteads and Cribs in a variety of designs, also Brass Bedsteads in all sizes, at $25.00 & $35.00

Hair Mattresses, Spring Beds, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, Bed Rolls, etc., made to order in their workrooms.

Designs for Artistic Bed Draperies submitted.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.


# FORAKER TALKS OF CUBA.

## The Senator Opposes the Policy of Garrisoning a Country We Have Set Free.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Senator Foraker does not approve of the plans of the Administration for the occupation of Cuba by 50,000 or more troops, and the indefinite postponement of the establishment of a Cuban government. When the Senate discussed and passed the resolutions concerning Cuba, Senator Foraker expressed the opinion that if the Senate would adopt the resolution recognizing the Cuban Republic, it would not be necessary to send a single soldier to Cuba. While he may have changed his mind about that statement, he evidently has great faith in the ability of the Cubans to provide a government for themselves, and very little in the expediency of the programme indicated by the orders to troops to prepare for garrison duty in Cuba. In conversation with a reporter of The Washington Times he said:

"There is no question in my mind as to what should be done with Cuba. The resolutions passed at the last session of Congress were a demand upon Spain to withdraw her army and navy from Cuba and Cuban waters, and a direction to the President in the event of refusal to employ the army and navy of the United States to compel her to abdicate.

"Coupled with these resolutions was another recognizing and declaring that the people of Cuba were free and independent, and still another resolution pledging the United States Government to allow the people of Cuba to select their own Government.

"As soon as the Spaniards shall have withdrawn and peace shall be declared, the powers of the President of the United States to Cuba will have been brought to an end, and he will have no more right or authority to maintain an army in the island than to maintain an army in any other friendly, free, and independent foreign country unless Congress, in the treaty of peace, shall give him additional authority to effect. I believe that any treaty containing any such provision will be ratified by a two-thirds vote.

"This talk we hear about maintaining an army of 50,000 men in Cuba, therefore, after the Spaniards have left the island, is, to say the least, not well considered. There will be no authority for such occupation to begin with, and in the second place the American people do not want an army in Cuba to watch over the Cubans, who alone will be left in the island after the Spaniards have evacuated, and who will be as free and independent as we are.

"My idea about Cuba is that we should follow the programme of Congress as clearly marked out; that is, drive out the Spaniards, give the Government that the natives are to choose a steadying hand and a godspeed, bring our troops home, continue friendly relations, recognizing their independence, and treating them fairly and justly, and then await events.

"It will not be long under such a policy until Cuba will appeal for annexation, just as Hawaii has done. With Hawaii and Puerto Rico and the sugar, tobacco, coffee and other products of these islands in the possession of the United States, Cuba must eventually become a part of our Union. She cannot afford to stay out long under those conditions. Self interest, as well as friendly feeling, will impel her toward us."

Senator Foraker is not surprised at the reports from Paris that the Spaniards are quibbling about the Philippines. He thinks a mistake was made in not obtaining a treaty of peace when the protocol was signed. He is in favor of the retention of the archipelago, and regards the appointment of a commission to treat about the islands in a sense as a concession and an indication of doubt on the part of the Administration of what should be done.

# APOSTOLIC DELEGATE TO CUBA.

## Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans Selected by the Pope for an Important Mission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Cardinal Gibbons this morning received a cable dispatch announcing that Pope Leo had appointed Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans as Apostolic Delegate to Cuba. This was the first official act of the Vatican toward meeting the important new Church conditions in the Antilles arising out of the war. Archbishop Chapelle has recently been in Rome, but is now in Paris, where the Peace Commission is sitting. The dispatch came from him. It stated simply that his Holiness had made the appointment, without going into details. It made no reference to Puerto Rico, so it is supposed that the scope of the special mission is confined to Cuba. Archbishop Chapelle will retain his present position at the head of the New Orleans archdiocese, the mission to Cuba being in addition to his other duties.

The choice of Archbishop Chapelle for this important and delicate new duty was warmly commended by Cardinal Gibbons and the other distinguished prelates assembled to-day at the university. He is a linguist, speaking both Spanish and French, so that his work can be prosecuted under favorable circumstances in Cuba. While it was the accepted view here that Archbishop Chapelle would remain at the head of the New Orleans diocese, yet it was felt that it might become necessary to appoint a Coadjutor Archbishop to assist him during his special mission.

The understanding here is that he will go to Havana and Santiago and conduct his work in Cuba. There he will be the personal representative of the Pope, just as Cardinal Satolli and Mgr. Martinelli have represented the Pope in the United States. The particular duties of the new Apostolic Delegate in Cuba will be to provide for the proper assimilation of the Church in the West Indies to the American Church.

Aside from the ecclesiastical rearrangement, the duties of Archbishop Chapelle doubtless will cover the settlement of questions relating to the vast Church estates and to the future conduct of these communities, which are almost exclusively Catholic. It was said, however, by those attending the meeting of Archbishops that Archbishop Chapelle's duties would depend entirely upon the instructions he received in person at the Vatican, and, as to these, no intimation has been received here thus far.

Placidus Louis Chapelle was born in the South of France in 1841, and was educated in that country. His uncle was a Bishop in the West Indies, and it was intended that the young man should begin work there, but the death of his uncle changed his plans, and he came to this country, arriving at Baltimore about 1869.

He had charge of several churches at Baltimore during the next fifteen years, and left there to become rector of St. Matthew's Church in Washington. That position he held for five years, when he was made Coadjutor Archbishop of Santa Fé, N. M. Later he became the actual head of the Santa Fé Archdiocese. Since last November Archbishop Chapelle has been the incumbent of the Archdiocese of New Orleans.

## GEN. LAWTON LEAVES CUBA.

**Starts from Santiago on the Michigan —Thirty Captured Cannon Ready for Shipment as Trophies.**

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 12.—Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, Governor of the Military Department of Santiago, left today for the United States on board the transport Michigan. He is accompanied by his aides. The battery at El Morro fired a salute of thirteen guns. Gen. Wood and many other officers assembled at the wharf to bid Gen. Lawton farewell, and upward of seven hundred Cubans raised a lusty cheer as the Michigan sailed away. Gen. Lawton is very popular here, and the wish for his return is universal.

Thirty cannon captured at the forts and in the trenches are now ready for shipment to the United States. The proposed plan is to give fifteen of the principal cities of the country two guns each as trophies, to be placed in positions of honor in the public parks.

Gen. Wood proposes at an early date to visit the cities of Santiago Province that are nominally Cuban and to make Alcaldes swear allegiance to the United States. In cases where they refuse they will be deposed. Gen. Wood is determined to have American jurisdiction fully recognized.

Capt. Scott will relieve Capt. Barker as commander of the Port of Santiago.

**Negroes from Jamaica at Santiago.**

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 12.—There are about 2,000 Jamaica negroes in this city waiting for work, which is not to be had, and the British Consul here has cabled to the authorities at Kingston, notifying them to stop other negroes from coming, as only miners are wanted here.

## GOMEZ'S LIBERAL VIEWS.

**He Wants His Army Disbanded and a General Election in Which Spaniards Shall Take Part.**

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—Col. Rowen and his aide de camp arrived here last night, thus completing their trip from Santiago. They traveled most of the distance on horseback, and, on the way, visited a number of Cuban camps, where, Col. Rowen says, want and destitution abound.

The Colonel had an interview with Gen. Gomez and found the insurgent commander eager to co-operate with the United States. Gomez was in favor of the Cubans being disbanded so soon as the Spaniards evacuate the island and a permanent form of government is established. It is probable that Gomez will be elected President.

He is in favor of a general election, in which Cubans and Spaniards shall alike take part, and in which all taxpayers shall have a vote and voice.

## CAMP SITES IN CUBA.

**Two, Near Guanabacoa and Guanajay, Already Selected.**

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—The sites for at least two American camps have already been selected by the commission appointed for that purpose. The first will be outside Guanabacoa, across the bay from Havana, and the second will be at Guanajay, twenty miles from here.

The main object in view in the selection of the camps, besides their healthy location, is the possibility of approaching them from the sea, without having to enter the Harbor of Havana, which is considered to be the chief source of infection.

The Guanajay site is only a couple of miles from Mariel, on the coast, and there is a splendid wagon road between them.

**Many Deaths at Sancti Spiritus.**

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—The official report of the mortality in the City of Sancti Spiritus, Province of Santa Clara, which has a population of 12,000 souls, shows that there were 523 deaths there during the month of September.

## RAILROAD TO OPEN UP CUBA.

**War Department Wants a Line to Run from Cape Maysi to Cape Antonio.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Secretary Alger will recommend to Congress that the existing railroad system in Cuba be extended so as to form a line running directly from Cape Maysi, at the east end of the island, to Cape Antonio, on the western extremity. He will also recommend that this work be undertaken by the United States Government, and that Congress appropriate the necessary funds.

The Secretary expects to serve a double purpose by the construction of this road. In the first place it is a military necessity. The existing railroad system in Cuba is very crude. It is not possible to get troops within 300 or 400 miles of Santiago by rail from Havana.

A no less important service to be served by the construction of the road is to restore prosperity to the island at the earliest possible moment, and alleviate the distress now existing among the native Cubans. The construction of the railroad will give work to many of the unemployed native laborers. As the road progresses, sections of the country will be opened up that are now inaccessible to trade.

## PUERTO RICAN POSTAL SERVICE.

**No American Station Yet Established at San Juan.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—A cablegram received at the Postoffice Department to-day from the Postal Commission sent to Puerto Rico says there are no provisions in that island for bonding postal representatives, and that, as the Spanish still occupy San Juan, no American postal station can be established there at present. No mail accordingly should be sent to San Juan for the American station, as has been done.

## SUICIDE ON A TRAIN.

**Unknown Man Shoots Himself Between Noank and Mystic, Conn.**

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 12.—An unknown man committed suicide on the express train east-bound, which left this city at 4:10 this afternoon, by shooting himself. The train was between Noank and Mystic when the man went out on the platform and shot himself just below the right ear.

The conductor when he was going through the train to collect tickets discovered the man and had the train stopped at Mystic. Medical Examiner Stanton of Stonington and Dr. Buckland of Mystic were summoned, but, although the man was breathing, he was unconscious and beyond medical skill.

There was nothing that would establish the identity of the suicide, but there was found on his person a New York paper, a New York elevated railroad ticket, a ticket for Providence, a Masonic pin, and nearly $3 in money.

**Blair's Statue at Lansing, Mich.**

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 12.—Upward of 30,000 residents of other portions of the State came to this place to-day to witness the unveiling of a statue of Austin Blair, Michigan's war Governor. Among the distinguished persons present was Gen. Shafter. The parade was reviewed by Gov. Pingree, Gen. Shafter, Department Commander Patrick of the Grand Army of the Republic, members of Congress and of the Legislature, and other guests. The statue was presented to the State by Gen. W. H. Withington of Jackson, Gov. Blair's home.

**Harvard Men in the Late War.**

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 12.—The Harvard Crimson this morning published a supplementary list of Harvard men who served during the late war. The records of sixty-five graduates and of six undergraduates were added to the list already compiled. These additions bring the number of Harvard men in the war up to 215, of whom over a hundred were in the college and professional schools when the war broke out.

**Woman Kills a Big Bear.**

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 12.—Mrs. Elwin White of Wallingford and her husband on Saturday last went well up into the mountains some ten miles east of this city for a deer hunt. Mrs. White, who had wandered about half a mile from her husband, sat down to rest, and soon heard a crackling in the underbrush. Then a large black bear made his appearance. Mrs. White coolly took aim and fired. The first shot took effect, but it required a second to kill the bear. The animal weighed 190 pounds, and is doubtless the only one of the kind killed by a woman in this State for many years. More bears have been killed this deer since the open season began on Oct. 1.

## MANZANILLO TREASURY EMPTY.

**Officials Appointed by Col. Ray, the Military Commander, Find No Money Left by the Spaniards.**

MANZANILLO, Oct. 12.—Now that the American flag is flying over this city, the Cuban element has come to the surface. The people are seemingly enthusiastic. The Mayor and Collector had both received instructions not to turn over their offices to the Americans, except under protest and in the presence of the Consul and a notary.

In the office of the Collector was found a cable message from Señor Montoro, the Chief of Customs at Havana, notifying him that the military occupation of the Americans was not to affect the civil administration, which is still under autonomous government, and to remit regularly all funds to Havana by trusted messenger. The Mayor, or Alcalde, had similar instructions from the Minister of Justice. But Col. Ray, the military commander at Manzanillo, immediately suspended the protesting officials and temporarily appointed others. Not a cent, however, was found in the treasury.

Col. Ray to-day received a message from Señor Masso, the President of the insurgent Government, asking the American commander if he (Masso) could make an unofficial visit to Manzanillo without being discourteously treated by the Americans in authority. The Colonel replied that he would be glad to receive Señor Masso, and the insurgent steamer Fernando has left Santa Cruz del Sur to bring Masso to Manzanillo, where he will probably arrive on Thursday. The arrival here of the insurgent President will probably simplify the important question of the disarmament of the insurgent forces in the Manzanillo jurisdiction.

Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander, apparently thought the insurgents would be given the civil government of Manzanillo, and he was astonished when he found this was not the case.

## THE OUTLOOK IN HAWAII.

**Masonic Lodge at Honolulu Says There Is No Chance There for Immigrants.**

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 12.—Grand Secretary Hempstead of the Arkansas Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., has made public a circular letter sent out to the Masonic fraternity by the Masonic lodge at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. It says in part:

In view of the fact that many people know but little about Hawaii, except the information gleaned from sensational newspaper articles, it is reasonable to suppose that large numbers of the unemployed will desire to rush to what they believe to be a new country, with a fine climate, a rich soil, a sparse civilized population, and large tracts of lands lying idle, and only awaiting ownership by possession of the first newcomer. The influx of strangers has already begun, and the several fraternal societies of Honolulu deem it a duty to sound the note of warning to their brethren in the hope that much suffering and disappointment may be avoided.

The letter states that there is but an occasional and uncertain demand for skilled workmen and the supply of bookkeepers, stenographers, and clerks already far exceeds the demand, while the professions, such as medicine, dentistry, and law, are more than overcrowded, and many are arriving in Honolulu only to meet with distress.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

**Army.**

Capt. William H. Lyons, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Nov. 1.

The unexpired portion of the sentence published in General Orders No. 29, Headquarters Seventh Army Corps, Oct. 3, in favor of Col. Casimer Andel, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry is remitted, and Col. Andel will be restored to duty.

Major Charles L. Heizmann, Surgeon, will turn over the medical and hospital property in his possession at Camp Wikoff to Major Ira C. Brown, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, to be stored and cared for by him at that place until further orders, and upon completion of this transfer Major Heizmann will return to his proper station, Fort Adams, R. I.

First Lieut. John W. Joyce, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed eight visits to the Rome Locomotive and Machine Works, Rome, N. Y., and the works of the Economy Foundry and Machine Company, Syracuse, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Major William R. Hall, Surgeon.

Capt. Thomas Swobe, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Montauk Point, and will report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for instructions.

Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Special Inspector, Quartermaster's Department, upon completion of the duties assigned him Oct. 4, will proceed from Montauk Point to Fort Hamilton and thence to Philadelphia, and inspect such unserviceable Quartermaster's property as may be presented to him at those places.

Capt. James S. Michael, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for instructions.

The sick leave of absence of thirty days granted First Lieut. Willis R. Vance, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month, on account of sickness.

Major Z. Orto, Surgeon, Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The sick leave of absence granted Capt. E. E. Leonard, Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Second Lieut. Guy E. Manning, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from further duty as aid on the staff of Major Gen. H. S. Hawkins, United States Volunteers, and will await orders for his own convenience until the muster out of his regiment.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States; Capt. Seth S. Ulrich, Assistant Surgeon, First Maryland Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Stanley J. Lowe, Third Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

The following-named officers will report to Major E. A. Koerper, Surgeon, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Frederick R. Day, Quartermaster, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieut. Charles H. Muir, Adjutant, Second Infantry.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Harry Clement, Twenty-first Infantry, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Twenty-second Infantry, subject to examination;) First Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, Ninth Infantry, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, subject to examination.)

The following-named officers will report by let

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### THE TWO CANDIDATES.

Col. ROOSEVELT has missed another opportunity and allowed his opponent to put him at a distinct disadvantage. In his talk to his old constituents of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District on Tuesday night the Republican candidate used these words about the canal scandal:

"The one indispensable requisite for every public servant with whom I have to deal will be honesty. Much has been said as to the mismanagement of the canals. I would in no manner prejudice the case, but if, upon investigation, it shall prove that either the system or the methods of administration are wrong, then they shall be changed, and if it shall prove that any man has been dishonest he shall most assuredly be punished."

To persons of short memories this will sound very well. Any one who supposes that the charges of waste and mismanagement in canal work are vague, irresponsible accusations made on hearsay will be quite satisfied with Col. ROOSEVELT's promise to look into the matter. But the truth is that the matter has been looked into and the proof of the charges has been published. "If upon investigation," says the Colonel, "it shall prove," &c. During the session of the Legislature Gov. BLACK appointed in pursuance of Chapter 15 of the laws of 1898 a commission consisting of GEORGE CLINTON, FRANKLIN EDSON, SMITH M. WEED, DARWIN R. JAMES, FRANK BRAINARD, A. FOSTER HIGGINS, and WILLIAM MCECHRON to investigate the work done in deepening the canals and to report whether the contracts were properly made and whether there had been any improper expenditure of money. The commission, after a careful inquiry, reported on Aug. 4 that many contracts had been loosely let; that the nine million dollars obtained by the sale of bonds had been spent, and that so small a part of the work had been done that $12,000,000 more would be required to complete it; that men had been employed for political reasons who neglected their duties; that one million dollars had been improperly expended, and that the responsibility for the bad management of the work rested upon the shoulders of GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE and CAMPBELL W. ADAMS, respectively Superintendent of Public Works and State Engineer. These things are notorious. Col. ROOSEVELT audaciously ignores this and says that if on investigation any abuses are discovered they shall be corrected, and if anybody is to blame he shall be punished.

Does the Republican candidate for Governor suppose that the people to whom he is appealing for votes are so ignorant of the affairs of their own State that he can fool them by such a weak and nerveless treatment of the chief issue of his campaign? He might as well have paused midway in the charge at San Juan Hill to tell his men that if on investigation the Spaniards should prove to be as black as they had been painted he would attack them furiously.

Contrast this most unsatisfactory utterance with the clear and able analysis of the canal report in Judge VAN WYCK's letter of acceptance, concluding with these words:

"In the light of these facts, no intelligent voter will fail to perceive the importance of bringing to an immediate end the shocking and ruinous process of administration laid bare in the report before me."

If amid the rush and hurry of campaign business Col. ROOSEVELT has time to read the appeals which are made to the people in behalf of his opponent he must be troubled with serious misgivings as to whether he is not getting much the worst of it in the opening engagements of the canvass. We are sure that no fair-minded man, free from partisan bias, can read Judge VAN WYCK's strong and manly letter without feeling that it offers a definite promise of sweeping reform in State administration, the uprooting of corrupt practices, and the punishment of all guilty men. It is a distinct programme, clearly exhibiting to the voter the specific reforms to be accomplished. The voter will search Col. ROOSEVELT's speeches in vain for any positive evidence that he understands the need of stern procedures or that he will understand them any better or see them any clearer after he becomes Governor. There can be no doubt about what Judge VAN WYCK would do. He tells us fully and clearly. Not only does Col. ROOSEVELT confine himself to the vaguest generalities, but he unreservedly indorses Gov. BLACK's administration, and is making his campaign with GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE as a member of his Advisory Campaign Committee. Col. ROOSEVELT's reputation for courage will carry him far. But at present he is damaging that reputation every time he makes a speech. We think he will lose ground with the voters until he takes hold of the canal scandal as he took hold of the Spaniards at San Juan. That is what everybody expected of him. The people find him a very different man since he has adopted the canny and evasive ways of the politicians.

It is plain that Col. ROOSEVELT has not the gift to see himself as others see him. To a newspaper reporter he said yesterday: "Now I have met them on the canal issue, fair and square; let them meet me on the silver issue." He is sadly mistaken if he thinks that declaration will satisfy any doubting voter. He has not met them on the canal issue, and he will not until he takes up that subject seriously and courageously as Judge VAN WYCK has taken it up. Nor will Col. ROOSEVELT fare any better among candid and intelligent men with his flaunting of the silver issue in the faces of his opponents. In his campaign there is no silver issue. He must remember that the people can take care of the silver issue if there is any silver issue by electing a Republican Legislature and Republican Congressmen and still defeat him. The Democrats kicked free silver into the ditch. Col. ROOSEVELT may talk about it until the day before election and not succeed in raising it to the level of a vote-making issue in the State.

The Republican campaign has thus far been conducted on the theory that the people are fools. The people whose votes Col. ROOSEVELT must win if he is to be elected are not by any means fools. They are among the most intelligent men in the State. They are watching him narrowly; they see right through the hollow sham of his National issues. His canvass strikes a good many of these independent voters as one of evasion and insincerity. He is silent about the things as to which they want to hear him express his views and intentions. He disappoints them.

Judge VAN WYCK expresses the sentiments and shows the behavior that people expected from ROOSEVELT. The Republicans cannot endure the unfavorable comparison. It is hurting them and they know it. So they accuse AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK of the damnable crime of being the brother of ROBERT A. VAN WYCK. His letter of acceptance may abound in evidences of honesty, courage, and statesmanship. He may be faultless in every other respect, but he is the Mayor's brother and that ruins him. Not with intelligent men, and it is the intelligent men that must be won. Col. ROOSEVELT will do well to call in the silver issue and meet his opponent's admirable letter fairly and squarely.

### THE PRESIDENT AT OMAHA,

The President seems to have committed himself at Omaha to Secretary ALGER and all other delinquents who have appeared or may appear. Of course nobody will be inclined to dissent from the President's praise of the fighting qualities of the army, and of the perfection of organization and the administrative efficiency as well as of the fighting qualities of the navy. But the gist of his speech is that the Administration relies and appeals to the country upon its "war record." These are the sentences in which the President deprecates and strives to stifle criticism upon the mismanagement of the War Department:

"Who will embarrass the Government by sowing seeds of dissatisfaction among the brave men who stand ready to serve and die if need be for their country? Who will darken the councils of the republic in this hour requiring the united wisdom of all? Shall we deny to ourselves what the rest of the world so freely and so justly accords to us? The men who endured in the short but decisive struggle its hardships, its privations, whether in the field or camp, on ship or in the siege, and planned and achieved its victories, will never tolerate impeachment, either direct or indirect, of those who won a peace whose great gain to civilization is yet unknown and unwritten.

Because we beat a third-class and effete power, this means, therefore, it is unpatriotic to point out the blunders by which the result was imperiled—blunders that would have been fatal if we had had a powerful enemy. We must say nothing about the awful inefficiency of the War Department, by which twenty times as many lives were sacrificed as were taken by the Spaniards in battle. The people of the United States will not forbear criticism of the President for putting a small politician in the War Department and keeping him there after his incompetency had been exposed, and they will hold the President to his responsibility. It is very unwise for him to appeal to "the men who planned and achieved the victories" for condemnation of this criticism. The mouths of these men are sealed by military discipline. If they were unsealed the President must know that they would be the first to condemn the prostitution of the army to politics, the first to demand that order shall be taken to prevent future Algers from doing mischief.

### OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

There can be no doubt at all that the commercial expansion which will follow the successful termination of our war with Spain will make a more effective demand for merchant sailors and merchant shippers than we are now able to supply. Hence the increased importance of training schools for our mercantile marine.

A committee has been appointed by the Senate to devise ways and means and suggest means of rehabilitating the merchant marine service. Plans are hatching all along the seaboards, Eastern and Western, to start new enterprises in territories opened to us by recent events, enterprises needing American ships under American men. But where are the American officers and men to come from? This question suggests the importance of the work done and doing by the Board of Education in maintaining a schoolship for training boys to go to sea in merchant ships.

Graduating exercises were held Tuesday night on board the St. Mary's, when seventeen boys received certificates of proficiency, which should admit them as mates at once on any American merchant ship. The number of graduates is smaller this year than usual on account of the war, many of the boys in the first class having joined the navy and so not graduating.

The work of the Board of Education in maintaining the schoolship and the wisdom of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in appropriating $31,000 yearly for its expenses are to be warmly commended.

### POOR FRANCE!

So far as we can make it out, the French case in regard to Fashoda is that after the killing of GORDON and the defeat of HICKS Pasha, the Soudan, north of Dongola, was abandoned by Egypt and by England. It then became a no-man's land, subject to entry, colonization, and exploitation by whatever power chose to take possession, and it is in pursuance of this right that MARCHAND has penetrated to Fashoda and that France puts in a claim on account of his occupation.

This would have been a plausible plea in 1888. In 1898 it seems curiously flimsy and fantastic. It ignores everything that has been done by the Anglo-Egyptian army during the past two years. The advance of KITCHENER has not been a mere raid like that of HICKS, nor an expedition of vengeance like that of WOLSELEY. It has been a deliberate, glacial advance, like that of Russia in Asia, which has converted and incorporated into an Egyptian possession all the territory it traversed. It was carried to Khartoum and within striking distance of Fashoda, when there appeared at Fashoda a party of French pioneers, having penetrated from a base of fifteen hundred miles away, and undergone hardships and privations which give them a high standing among explorers and adventurers, but no standing at all among conquerors or colonizers. At Fashoda they were at the end of their tether. KITCHENER says that if he had been a fortnight later, MARCHAND would have been destroyed by the tribesmen, and MARCHAND himself seems to corroborate this statement. The Anglo-Egyptian force has now surrounded the French expedition, which is not only completely at its mercy, but which lives upon its charity. If KITCHENER should withdraw his forces, the French party would be massacred. If he did not supply them they would starve. If he were to maintain his lines except in the direction from which they had come, they would have no recourse except to fight their way back. That they should set up a claim, against the Anglo-Egyptian claim, to land upon which they stand only by the indulgence of the Anglo-Egyptian commander seems merely farcical. No wonder Lord SALISBURY declines to "attach any political significance" to the presence of these helpless Frenchmen.

Why anybody in France should take a more serious view of the incident does not at first appear. But the real reason undoubtedly is that poor France is full of troubles at home, in which the chiefs of the army are especially complicated and compromised, and that an appeal to the national enmity toward the hereditary foe, or one of the hereditary foes, may divert attention from the domestic situation. There is not anywhere a more unwise or a more Chauvinistic set of people than the conductors of the second and third rate newspapers of Paris. These are doing their utmost to stir up strife with England. One of them has almost "touched bottom," even for a journal of the boulevard, in suggesting that while neither the French fleet nor the French land force available at the scene of conflict could be compared with that of England, yet the occasion would be propitious for an attack by Russia upon British India.

Meanwhile the serious and responsible journals of Paris treat the question with sanity and dignity. The case seems to be one eminently suitable for arbitration, but it is not to be expected that the French Ministry will expose to impartial investigation its case in respect to the Upper Nile.

### SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

The report of the naval board which has investigated the battle of Santiago makes a good end of a controversy which should never have been begun. The landsmen who were aggrieved by Admiral SAMPSON's failure to mention in his official report the conduct of Admiral SCHLEY were misled by a false analogy. On land, when the commander in chief is absent or disabled the second in command takes his place and fights the battle. But it does not follow that this is the case in a squadron fight at sea, or at least in such a fight as that of Santiago Bay. The attempt of the Spanish ships to escape had been carefully thought out beforehand, and every Captain had his instructions beforehand, in any contingency that was likely to arise. No unforeseen contingency did arise. Every ship was fought "on her own hook" and did her best according to her opportunities. The ship which carried Admiral SCHLEY was not in as favorable a position as some others. The board finds that "the brunt of the fighting was borne by the Oregon, Texas, and Iowa." Of course this was due to the good luck of those ships in being near at hand, and is no discredit to those which did and could do less. Most readers would have been glad to see some special mention of the gallantry with which the Gloucester was fought, and doubtless there would have been such a mention if her gallant and modest commander had not been President of the board. But the report makes it clear that Admiral SCHLEY has no grievance against Admiral SAMPSON. There is no reason, by the way, to suppose that Admiral SCHLEY himself ever pretended or imagined that he had. The rumors of want of harmony in the navy have not come from naval officers.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the perfect courtesy and friendly spirit of the comments of our neighbor The Tribune upon the reduction of the price of THE TIMES to one cent. It discusses the matter with intelligence, and, although it doubts the wisdom of the step, expresses the hope that its results will be satisfactory to THE TIMES. Fair comment by one newspaper upon the business affairs of another newspaper is not unknown in this world, but we think it is less common than recklessly and maliciously unfair comment of the sort to which we had occasion to refer on Tuesday morning. The evening paper which was guilty of that offense was one for which THE TIMES expressed its friendly regard and cordial good wishes not long ago upon the occasion of a change of ownership. We extend to our neighbor The Tribune the assurance of our esteem.

While people are wondering how France will be able to extricate MARCHAND from Fashoda and still maintain the honor of her military and precedence of her diplomacy, President KRUEGER of the Transvaal has been trying to attract attention in the South, and has most lamentably failed. Somewhat disconcerted by the Delagoa Bay affair, the news that the French held Fashoda caused a great light to shine across his mental horizon. It was the time to act. It was the propitious moment for him to put into execution his long-cherished scheme for a South Africa Federation. He invited his friend, President STEYN of the Orange Free State, to come to Pretoria and make a speech on the subject. Mr. STEYN came, and he made the speech; but what he said did not please Oom PAUL. Mr. STEYN thought that instead of promoting race hatred by acts of legislature, the Boers should promote commerce. The republics had no time to interfere with other States. The republics had to sweep before their own doors. From the Transvaal as much was expected as from richer and older States. Of course he said a lot about British imperialism, but it is doubtful if his audience accepted it in extenuation of the slur he had cast on them. And that is why Oom PAUL's scheme for a South Africa Federation has failed to attract general and unusual interest.

The suites of the Emperor and Empress of Germany have started for the Holy Land and the Royalties themselves will soon follow. Thus the tour, or crusade, or what you will, begins—and all this trouble and gorgeousness and expense that the Kaiser may have the sublime pleasure of being present at the consecration of the little Lutheran Church of the Saviour! In the history of the world no chapel has been so honored. Probably no important political move has ever been masked by so simple and naïve a pretext. For not only does the Kaiser wish to be considered as a sort of Protestant Pope over the Lutherans of Palestine, but he would even relieve the Holy Father in the Vatican of the trouble that he must have by communicating with the Roman Catholics in and around Jerusalem by way of the French Embassy in Constantinople. His suggestion that the Porte place a legation at the Vatican is displeasing to France, however, and may not be acted upon. Nevertheless the moral significance of the Kaiser's visit will be great. His imperial Majesty has this delightful alternative: Either he can pose as the champion of the Christian religion against the Moslem, or he can back up the Sultan against the uncertain European concert.

By reducing its price to one cent per copy within the City of New York THE NEW YORK TIMES has enabled the people of that metropolis to choose between decorous and indecorous breakfast table news without paying extra for the privilege. With the reduction in price there is to be no reduction of the high quality of THE TIMES. It will print the news that is fit to print, and will not try to seduce the eyes of buyers by flaring typography or foul pictorial inducement. The Record has found it possible in Philadelphia to be decent and yet popular. We cannot doubt that THE TIMES will have a similar experience; and we wish its conductors the success they will deserve.—The Philadelphia Record.

This paragraph is reprinted from a newspaper published at one cent in the City of Philadelphia, which, as a recent official investigation showed, has for several years been making between two and three hundred thousand dollars of annual profits.

### TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Chicago's Corporation Counsel has just been called upon to give an opinion in a decidedly curious and interesting controversy that started between the local telephone company and its customers and finally made its way into the City Council. The trouble originated in an attempt on the part of the renters of telephones to make the instruments a source of revenue instead of expense. This they did by paying the extra fee of $25, which the company charged when telephones hired by individual customers were placed at the service of the public, and then collecting a fee of 10 cents from every outside user. The company asserted that these fees should go, not to the person on whose premises the instrument was established, but to itself. The claim was based on a somewhat obscure clause in the company's contract with the city, whereby the company is required "to permit the use to the general public, and charge therefor 10 cents for a local connection, and $25 increase upon the price to be charged for a private telephone." The renters, on the other hand, saw in these words merely a prohibition against their fixing a rate higher than 10 cents for transient service. Ignoring this interpretation, the company proceeded to substitute "dime-in-the-slot" telephones for the ordinary ones in all cases where the patronage of outsiders was invited. Strenuous opposition was made to this change, but the company enforced its contention by refusing to make public any except the new machines. Then the City Council took the matter up, and now the Corporation Counsel has rendered a formal opinion in favor of the company's rebellious customers. "The income from a public telephone," he says, after quoting the clause given above, "plainly belongs to the lessee of the telephone instrument where it is open to the use of the general public. It is plainly optional with such lessee whether he will make the charge or not, and the limit of the income to the company from the public use of that telephone is plainly $25, in addition to the price charged for the business use of the lessee and his employes alone." This view, if sustained by the courts, will abolish slot machine telephones in Chicago.

—Vigor, rather than justice, we more than suspect, characterized the letter from Mr. JOSEPH MARIE, which was published on this page yesterday. He arraigned "our people" for their "shameful neglect in paying everlasting tribute to LAFAYETTE and France for potent and friendly services in the War of the Revolution, without which the Republic was impossible." As for the assertion that, but for foreign assistance, independence could not have been achieved, this is hardly the place for taking up a question so large and in its very nature incapable of final adjudication. Mr. MARIE may have proved his negative to his own satisfaction, but it was noticeable that he revealed none of the arguments on which his conclusion rests. It is easy enough, however, to deny the imputation of ingratitude toward either LAFAYETTE or France. The former is certainly one of America's national heroes. Everywhere and by everybody, in the United States, he is remembered with loving respect. Almost numberless towns and streets have been named after him, and of monuments of one sort or another not a few have been erected in his honor by American hands. To-day he is as far as ever from being forgotten, and there is no faintest chance that the statue of him which we are soon to place in Paris will be the last evidence of our grateful recognition of generous assistance rendered in the perilous times of old. As regards France, the case is somewhat different. That her aid materially hastened the realization of a declared independence is unquestioned and unquestionable; but the motive of her interference in our favor, always well known, though for good reasons not much discussed hitherto, has of late been forced upon American attention, and the result has been a marked diminution in the affection of the United States for her old ally. Now, beside the fact that monarchical France was on our side when her King saw profit for himself in our success, there must be set the other fact that republican France was against us when what she deemed her interests were involved with those of our enemies. Taking everything into account the debt of the United States is not a heavy one, and though Mr. MARIE may succeed in bringing to pass celebrations of Yorktown's anniversary, we are sure that they will not take the shape of an "everlasting tribute" to the country in whose rights he is so deeply concerned.

—Speaking of anniversaries, it is just a little remarkable that nowhere on this continent, or in the Western Hemisphere, for that matter, will much evidence be given to the fact that 406 years ago yesterday COLUMBUS first set foot in the new world. Whatever may be said about the unfortunate auspices under which the Italian navigator made his courageous journey into the unknown, or about the lamentable events that were the only direct consequences of his success, his is the glory of discovery, and the date of his landing would seem to be worthy of more attention than it gets. The matter is not, however, a very important one. After all, COLUMBUS only gave extension to Spanish territory. America, properly so called, began far to the northward of any place touched by his feet, and not even yet are the lands he knew more than preparing to prove their distance from Madrid. Perhaps it is instinctive recognition of these considerations that has prevented the celebration of Oct. 12 as a day of days.

—Some of our contemporaries discuss with what sounds strangely like joy the numerous deaths that are taking place among the volunteers returned from the "camps of instruction." These deaths they say, will give people a realizing sense of what war really is, and they do not hesitate to declare that such knowledge was needed badly enough to make the fatalities far from useless. It is difficult to understand minds that can argue in this way. "Argue," however, is not the word to use, for nothing could be more illogical than the steps by which conclusions so monstrous are reached. Were writers of the class under consideration possessed of average powers of observation they would see that the funerals of our volunteeers are teaching, not the horrors of war, but the criminality of certain politicians, the incompetence of certain army officers. What had "war" to do with the fever epidemics in a dozen camps? Does "war" force a Nation with boundless resources to dispatch from its shores transports improperly equipped and inadequately supplied? The mass of the people think not. The fighting in front of Santiago was war, and the Americans shot there were the victims of war. For losses sustained in action, however, the peace-at-any-price folks can hear weeping, indeed, but practically nothing of what may properly be called regret. In drawing morals and finding "lessons" it is well to be extremely careful.

—One can almost pity the enemies of EMILE ZOLA, so lamentable a failure did they make of their latest scheme for injuring and humiliating the courageous defender of justice. They thought to see his house sold, his furniture scattered, and his home destroyed; instead, the moment in which the plotters had expected to triumph saw them put to disgraceful flight, and ZOLA gained new glory as a man with friends generous as well as affectionate. The table that brought 32,000 francs should be, doubtless will be, preserved as a precious relic, a reminder of baseness foiled and of self-sacrificing devotion to right appreciated.

### THE TAXATION OF WEALTH.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I thank you for your editorial in this morning's paper advocating tax reform and denouncing the folly of taxing the products of industry. Such taxation is in effect discrimination against and discouragement of "labor" in the broadest and truest use of the term. From cradle to grave man's mission is to labor. By his labor alone can man live to-day, can he make physical and spiritual advance, can art be preserved, science advanced, and government made possible. The man who honestly employs the faculties invested in brain and hand is fulfilling his earthly mission. Not only does he labor who uses pick and shovel; the poet also labors in producing and transmitting to posterity beautiful thoughts and lofty aspirations, and Christ's minister labors who honestly and courageously proclaims the truth.

But while honest and effective labor is the world's productive and adapting force, destruction and robbery are involved in dishonest labor, if such a term may indeed be employed. To the latter belong the organization of bogus companies, the creation and organization of monopolies in such things as coal, oil, and other mineral deposits; the manipulation of the currency, of stocks and bonds; lobbying, bribery, and the control of elections, &c., all of which involve a vast amount of labor of the dishonest stripe, a waste of vital force causing a lessening in the production of wealth, waste, robbery, and misery while furthering the true welfare of no one. The reflection is startling, but none the less true, that the taxation of wealth discourages labor, while it encourages the many dishonest processes by which labor is retarded and robbed of opportunity.

Mr. "Stoneychap" of Tarrytown affords a fine illustration of this. The tax laws of the State of New York authorize the prying into the personal belongings of its citizens, their stocks, bonds, bank deposits, mortgages, houses, furniture, &c., with the result not only that these things (or those which can do so) retire from view like the modest wayside violet, but that the free and open use of money and the production of things like houses, &c., are greatly retarded. So all that Mr. "S." wishes to do to beautify his estate will, he knows, add to his tax bill. And in this Mr. "S." and the labor he has been employing have, I am sure, the hearty sympathy of all clear-thinking men. Manifestly, the right thing for the law to do would be to exempt Mr. "S." and others from taxes upon evidences of wealth, personal property, and improvements, and to tax alone the value of their land, treating all alike, according to the opportunities each is using or holding idle.

Whether such a tax would increase or diminish Mr. "S.'s" tax bill, I do not know, but this is certain, he would not be able to put forward the excuse that on account of improving his estate he is driven therefrom, and, further, if now or at any future time his ornamental estate block the commercial expansion of Tarrytown, he would be induced, in his own interests, to aid instead of retard that expansion.

HENRY H. LAW.
North Pelham, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1898.

### SIR JOHN MOORE SAW SERVICE IN THIS COUNTRY.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Apropos of the recent revival of interest in Wolfe's poem, "The Burial of Sir John Moore," I have asked myself if many American readers know that John Moore saw service in this country during the War of the Revolution. This gallant officer, who was born in Glasgow in 1761, was appointed an Ensign in the British Army when only sixteen years old. His friend and "patron" was the Duke of Hamilton, who raised a regiment for service in the revolted American colonies, and in that regiment young Moore was made a Lieutenant and Paymaster. Hamilton, however, did not accompany to America the forces which he had raised for the patriotic purpose of subduing the recalcitrant colonists, and the command was given to Brig. Gen. Francis MacLean, an officer of credit and renown. The young troops were sent first to Nova Scotia, where they were engaged in garrison duty until 1779, when Sir Henry Clinton, commander in chief of the British Army, conceived a plan to interrupt the maritime trade of Boston by seizing and fortifying a dominant position on Penobscot Bay. Gen. MacLean's forces, consisting of six companies of the Hamilton regiment, were dispatched to take possession of the town and peninsula of Penobscot, (now known as Castine,) and fortify the place, which in the days of sailing vessels possessed extraordinary strategic advantages. The story of the expedition and the siege that followed, which may be found in the life and letters of Sir John Moore, need not be detailed here. Suffice it to say that Moore bore himself with such courage and gallantry as to receive the approval of his commanding officer.

The siege was laid by an expedition fitted out at Boston by the authorities of the Province of Massachusetts, which had been organized at an expense that gave proof of the importance of this attempt to dislodge the British forces, by the time fairly well intrenched on the heights of the peninsula of Castine, (or Penobscot,) with numerous redoubts and lesser batteries outlying the main fort, which had been named for George, King of England. The Massachusetts expedition consisted of six large frigates, thirteen stout privateers, and twenty-four transports, the fleet carrying 324 guns and more than 2,000 men. The land forces were commanded by Brig. Gen. Solomon Lovell of Weymouth; his second in command was Brig. Gen. Peleg Wadsworth of Duxbury; the naval commander was Commodore Dudley Saltonstall of New London, Conn., and a train of artillery was in charge of Lieut. Col. Paul Revere of Boston. One of the naval officers in the fleet was David Porter, who commanded the ship General Putnam. Arriving off the peninsula on July 25, 1779, Lovell lost no time in effecting a landing. The British were driven from their outposts on the bluff, now commonly known as "Lovell's Bluff," at the lower or southwestern extremity of the promontory, which projects into Penobscot Bay. Moore was in command of a detachment of troops, and in a letter to his father he subsequently wrote:

"I was upon picket the morning the rebels landed. I got some little credit, by chance, for my behavior during the engagement. To tell you the truth, not for anything that deserved it, but because I was the only officer that did not desert his post too soon."

It was expected that the "rebels" would follow up the advantage which they had so unexpectedly gained. But want of co-operation on the part of the naval contingent delayed further operations day after day, and after weeks of comparative inactivity, during which the army officers vainly endeavored to move Saltonstall, another British fleet, commanded by Sir George Collier, and comprising seven formidable ships, armed with 204 guns and carrying 1,530 men, appeared in the rear of the besiegers Aug. 13, 1779. All was consternation. Saltonstall refused to make a stand against the British; the troops were hurriedly reembarked, and the American fleet stood up the Penobscot River, where they were in a species of cul-de-sac, and were driven ashore, the vessels abandoned and set on fire or blown up, and the day ending in irretrievable disaster and destruction. Saltonstall was accused of cowardice and of being "bribed by British gold" to betray the fleet under his command. He was ordered before a court-martial, cashiered, and dismissed the service. Moore's letters to his father give a lively account of these warlike proceedings and incidentally reveal the fact that at least one of the British officers was also accused of the same cowardice that cost the Americans so dearly. It is said that Moore remained in this country until the close of the war; but there are no records of his subsequent career on this side of the Atlantic. It was at the siege of Coruña, Spain, in 1809, that he met with that tragical death and burial which gave occasion for the composition of Wolfe's immortal verses. In the archives of the Maine Historical Society is a memorial of Moore's services at Penobscot, prepared by John Williamson, the eminent historian.

NOAH BROOKS.
Castine, Me., Oct. 10, 1898.

### "SAVING THE COUNTRY"—FOR PARTY PURPOSES ONLY.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

As a proof, if proofs are needed, that the way of the transgressor of the laws of veracity is hard, and also that the Republicans are making desperate effort to prove that nobody suffered anyway, one may cogitate on this from The New York Press of this date:

Editorial columns.
HORROR MONGERS IN RETREAT.

The air is filled with cries of pain as the Democratic journals of the country drop one after another, the [illegible] conduct of the war.

* * *

This abject failure and disordered retirement into its humorous side. It is its uppermost side.

* * *

News columns.
MEN LIKE RATS IN SHIP AFLAME.

"I have a story to tell (about the sufferings of the soldiers in Cuba) that will startle the country."

* * *

"Did you report to the Government as to what the men needed?"

"I fed them."

"Then you mean to say that the Relief Association, (or charity,) and not the Government, (run by the soldiers' friends,) fed the soldiers?"

"Yes; and only for the Relief Association many of them would have starved."—From an interview with Col. Field, Special Commissioner for the President in Cuba.

Just where the "humorous side" of this comes in for the Republican Party is just a little obscure; certainly, I know of no one who has found any "humor" in the sufferings of the soldiers—I find only indignation and "just wait" wherever I go.

But, Mr. Editor, what shall be said of a political party that deliberately shuts its eyes and tries to blind those of the public to the great, the utterly needless sufferings of the soldiers, to say nothing of the needlessly dead? Is it, can it be, the party of morality, of progress, and of civilization?

New York, Oct. 12, 1898. B.

### Kind Words from a Reader.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I have been a daily reader of THE TIMES for fifteen years, and have come to regard it as my daily mentor. To accuse THE TIMES of "selling out" for political purposes seems absurd. I am a Republican, but have the greatest faith in THE TIMES. It seems to me that if the suspicions of your correspondent, K. Latnedil, were correct it would be taking a step backward. THE TIMES takes no such steps. If it did it would resemble K. Latnedil in the spelling of his name. Living outside of Greater New York, I still pay 3 cents for THE TIMES, and it is worth the money. May its shadow never grow less.

F. J. ROOT.
East Orange, N. J., Oct. 12, 1898.

### A NEIGHBOR'S EXPERIMENT.

From The New York Tribune of Yesterday.

We confess to being somewhat surprised at the action of our excellent neighbor, THE NEW YORK TIMES, in reducing its price from 3 cents to 1 cent within the City of New York, as now constituted by the Consolidation act. In our opinion, which we do not doubt its readers share, THE TIMES has steadily improved under its present management; we have watched the process of rehabilitation with interest and good will, and we have supposed that it was obtaining a fair share of the patronage which naturally inclines toward a journal of its class. It is gratifying to note that in the article announcing the change of price it declares this to be the fact, while frankly admitting that its increase in circulation is not so satisfactory as to make the old rule of letting well enough alone apply. In the hope of greatly augmenting its sales within the metropolitan district, correspondingly extending its influence and enhancing the demand for and value of its advertising space, our esteemed contemporary has therefore adopted this new business policy, promising at the same time to maintain and, if possible, raise the standard of quality which it has lately set itself. For our part, we do not doubt the sincerity of its purpose to do this, nor do we anticipate that it will suffer any moral or intellectual relapse. Whether or not the increase of substantial prosperity to which it looks forward will be secured by the means adopted is another question.

It is an interesting experiment which our esteemed contemporary is making, and we hope we shall not be suspected of ill-nature when we say that we do not believe it will succeed. The conviction which some newspaper publishers have never abandoned, that such a journal as THE TIMES aims to be cannot be profitably produced at so low a cost as to permit the sale of single copies for 1 cent apiece, has been confirmed by a pretty wide experience, a large expense to many who once thought otherwise. Unless we are badly misinformed, expert opinion is now decidedly unfavorable to the success of such an undertaking as that upon which THE TIMES has ventured. It is a curious circumstance, moreover, that its own experience is adverse to its present expectations. Years ago, at a time when its condition had become unsatisfactory, and, if we are not mistaken, precarious, our contemporary reduced its price from 4 cents to 2 in the hope of arresting its decline and restoring its prestige and prosperity. This was a bold but not a wise course, for we suppose there is no risk of error in saying that it did not accomplish the end in view. A subsequent change of ownership, followed by strenuous endeavors to infuse vitality into the paper, was not profitable to the new proprietors, nor was there any indication of an improvement in its fortunes until, some years after the price had been raised from 2 cents to 3, it came under its present control. Of course, conditions have changed, but on the whole they do not seem to us more favorable now than they were then to so great a reduction in the price of such a paper as THE TIMES.

It is to be observed that the reduction is made only in the City of New York. Elsewhere single copies will be sold at not less than 3 cents, and the subscription rates remain unchanged. But we doubt if this narrow application of the new policy, though it may appear to diminish the risk of serious loss, will be satisfactory to out-of-town readers of THE TIMES. It seems to us more likely, on the contrary, to give them the feeling that there is an unfair discrimination against them, when in fact they are justly entitled to the benefit of a most-favored-readers' clause in the new arrangement. Altogether, we cannot think that our neighbor has done well for itself, and its candid avowal of an intention to restore the former price if disappointed in the results of its undertaking leads us to surmise that its own expectations are not of the most confident sort. But, however the experiment may result, we assure THE TIMES of our friendly interest, and of our respect for the general intelligence and dignity with which, while adhering to some principles that seem to us indefensible, it appeals to public approval and support.

### NUGGETS.

**Thoughtful and Thoughtless.**

Wife—Fred is such a thoughtful husband; he never goes away in the morning without kissing me good-bye.

Lady's Maid—Nor me, either.

**How It Happened.**

"My dear," said Mrs. Richleigh to her daughter the other evening after young Woodby had departed, "how in the world did your hair become so disarranged?"

"Why, mamma," replied the quick-witted miss, "I guess it must be from shaking my head so much when Mr. Woodby was trying to coax me to say yes."

And the mother suddenly remembered that she had once been a girl herself.—Chicago News.

**Slippery Flippancy.**

There was an old person named Hannah,
Who fell on a piece of a banana.
With a slip and a slide
More stars she espied
Than are seen in the Star-Spangled Banner.

A gentleman flew to assist her,
He picked up her muff and her wrister.
"Did you fall, Ma'am," he cried,
"Do you think," she replied,
"I sat down for the fun of it, mister?"
—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

**Smarter than He Looked.**

A Boston broker boasts of rather a bright office boy. One of his friends dropping in at the office dispatched the lad for some cigars, giving him a dollar bill to pay for them. The boy returned with four cigars. The caller commended him for purchasing such good ones, and passed them around. Shortly after the broker was left alone in the office, when the shrewd urchin handed him six cigars with the remark: "'Ere's the rest of them cigars, Mr. Margin."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

### AN OVERSIGHT.

From The Washington Star.

I like to read 'bout heroes, an' I reckon others do;
These quiet, unassumin' chaps that's gritty through an' through;
I'm deeply interested in the very smallest fact;
I like to see their picters an' to know jes' how they act.
But there is one whose name, somehow, I never see in print.
That's why I take my pen in hand to drop a little hint.
'Mongst all the hero-literature that nowadays appears,
I've never seen no pieces yet 'bout Hezekiah Meers.

Let every man have all that's comin' to him. That's my way.
I allus was a stickler fur full measure an' fair play.
The men that faced the bullets as they went to meet the foe—
Their country knows an' loves 'em, an' it ought to tell 'em so.
But, while you place such laurels where they worthily belong,
Perhaps there is a few among the great unnoticed throng
That ought to have a shout or two, while passin' 'round the cheers.
I often say "hurrah," I do, fur Hezekiah Meers.

He'd been a soldier once. He pined to be the same agin.
He could start in as a Captain. But his youngest boy had been
Right sickly. An' his wife wa'n't strong. He 'lowed they couldn't part.
I seen the tear drops trickle as he watched the comp'ny start.
But he tended to the old place that 'ud sure have gone to rack
If a stranger had been trusted with the work till he came back.
An' it really seems to me that enterprise is in arrears
Unless it gets some items in 'bout Hezekiah Meers.

# ROSEBERY SEES A CRISIS

## The ex-Premier Says the Situation Presented by the Fashoda Incident Is of Supreme Gravity.

## ENGLAND MUST STAND FIRM

### He Hopes the Marchand Expedition Will Not Be Indorsed by France as a Movement by the Nation.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Lord Rosebery, the Liberal leader and ex-Premier, presiding today at an agricultural dinner at Epsom, referred to the critical situation on the Upper Nile. He said:

"As I was responsible, both personally and ministerially, for the declaration of Sir Edward Grey, on which the present policy in regard to Fashoda is founded, and as I have no disposition to recede from a word or a syllable of that declaration, [loud cheers,] I feel bound to say a few guarded, and, I hope, inoffensive words, on a subject so vital to our interests.

"There are two or three considerations in connection with the question which make it of supreme gravity, the greatest being that, in face of a deliberate warning that a particular act would be considered an unfriendly act, that act, in spite of great geographical difficulties, great hardships, and almost insurmountable obstacles, has been deliberately committed.

"The word 'unfriendly,' used diplomatically, is of exceptional weight and gravity, and when used to denote an act committed by one Government against another the situation is grave. On that point I will say no more. Behind the policy of the Government in this matter there is the united and united strength of the nation. It is the policy of the nation itself, and no Government that attempted to recede from it or palter therewith would last a week. I am perfectly certain that no idea of any weakening on this question has entered the heads of her Majesty's present advisers. They have only to maintain the attitude revealed in the Blue Book, and the nation will make any sacrifice and go to any length to sustain their action.

"On the other side of the Channel the question of the flag is an element of great gravity. We, on this side, for our part would not wish it the slightest disrespect. But, after all, a flag is portable, and I have some hope that the flag in this case is not the flag of France, but of an individual explorer, and not, therefore, carrying the full weight of the Republic behind it.

"Among the reassuring features is the fact that M. Delcasse, (the French Minister of Foreign Affairs) has received the representations of Great Britain in a conciliatory spirit. By denying the existence of a Marchand mission, he has deprived Major Marchand of the official character which would give the hoisting of the flag a much more serious aspect. And, in spite of the contrary statements of Capt. Liotard and Major Marchand, I hope to find that the mission of Major Marchand, conducted far from French territory and across territory to which France has no claim, though other nations have, will prove to be of a local, and not of an authoritative character."

"But I found still greater hopes upon the fact that in urging the supremacy of Egypt in the territories temporarily abandoned we are using not so much our own arguments as the arguments of French Ministers and Ambassadors of recent years. If Lord Salisbury and Sir Edmund Monson, respectively, use the language employed by M. Hanotaux and Baron de Courcel when I was in office they will put the claims of Egypt to these territories in a manner so authoritative that it will not be in the power of any Government to repudiate them."

After mentioning the untenability of Major Marchand's isolated position Lord Rosebery said: "These considerations lead me to hope that the incident will be pacifically settled in a conciliatory manner, but France must understand that there can be no compromise of the rights of Egypt."

Referring, in concluding his speech, to the "general disposition in recent years to treat Great Britain as a negligible quantity and to infringe upon her rights in various parts of the world," his Lordship said: "The present Government has shown no want of conciliation—some think too much—and a conciliatory disposition that is widely misunderstood. If the nations of the world are under the impression that the ancient spirit of Great Britain is dead, that her resources are weakened, and that her population is less determined than ever to maintain her rights and the honor of her flag, they make a mistake that can only end in disastrous conflagration.

"The strength of British Ministries does not lie in the votes they can command in Parliament, but in the intrepid spirit of a united people. Let other nations remember that cordiality between nations can only rest upon mutual respect for one another's rights. Both Africa and Asia have recently furnished strange object lessons in international law and international practice. If that mutual respect be not cultivated we shall ultimately relapse into a state of things most perilous to peace and the welfare of humanity."

The speech was punctuated with loud cheers.

## MAJ. MARCHAND CALLED HOME ?

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"I learn that Major Marchand's return from Fashoda by way of Cairo has already been arranged on both sides."

## LORD ROSEBERY APPLAUDED.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The morning newspaper editorials are unanimous in applauding the propriety, opportuneness, and importance of Lord Rosebery's speech yesterday at Epsom.

The Times says: "It would be difficult to overrate the value of Lord Rosebery's singularly impressive and timely observations. He reappears from virtual retirement in defense of the policy of continuity in foreign affairs. It may be hoped that his comments will open the eyes of the French to the perils in the path some of them are inclined to pursue, and so tend to a pacific settlement."

### Russian Comment on Fashoda.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—The newspapers here urge that the question of the possession of Fashoda, on the Nile, in dispute between Great Britain and France, be settled by arbitration.

## AFRICAN CHIEFTAIN CAPTURED.

### Samoray, the Soudan Warrior, Reported in French Hands.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—According to a dispatch from St. Louis, capital of French Senegambia, it is reported there that Chief Samoray has been captured.

Chief Samoray is a West African chieftain, who, for nearly thirteen years has been the most dangerous antagonist the Europeans have had to deal with. After ten years of guerrilla warfare he was driven out of the Soudan, but he then made a swoop upon the fertile region of Kong, a dependency of the French Ivory Coast.

Since then Samoray has been repeatedly heard from. At the time of the war between the British and the Ashantees it was reported that he intended joining King Prempeh against the latter's enemies; but this he did not do.

About two years ago the French Government decided to send a punitive expedition against him, after he had surprised and routed a detachment of French troops sent to occupy territory which, it was said, he had offered to evacuate. Last Winter the French occupied Odienne and Sambatigilla. Since then a desultory warfare has been carried on against Samory, with varying success.

## A CRISIS IN CAPE COLONY.

### The Ministry Resigns Because of the Assembly's Avowed Distrust.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 12.—The Ministry has resigned.

The Assembly of Cape Colony, as cabled to The Associated Press from Cape Town, adopted Tuesday by a vote of 39 to 37 the motion offered by W. P. Schreiner, formerly Attorney General of Cape Colony, expressing want of confidence in the Government. The Ministry was composed as follows:

Prime Minister and Treasurer—The Right Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg.

Colonial Secretary—The Hon. Dr. T. N. G. De Water.

Attorney General—The Hon. Sir Thomas Upington.

Commissioner of Public Works—The Hon. Sir James Sivewright.

Secretary of Agriculture—The Hon. Sir P. M. Faure.

## STRIKERS AT PARIS DIVIDED.

### Disagreement Among the Committee of Railrond Men Dissatisfies Many.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The committee of railroad men, it was announced to-day, turns out to be equally divided for and against taking part in the strike. This practical disagreement has dissatisfied the strikers, many of whom are now disposed to resume work. A number of building works were reopened this morning.

The Presidents of the Municipal General Councils waited on the Minister of Commerce, M. Maruejouls, to-day, and urged the claims of the strikers. The Minister replied that he could not intervene, adding that the exposition works are sufficiently advanced to permit them to await the end of the strike without jeopardizing the success of the undertaking.

The Presidents then proceeded to the office of the Minister of Public Works, M. Tillaye, urging him to intervene for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the strike, but he also declined to interfere in the matter.

There is every sign that the strike will soon be ended. The contractors for the public works have consented to pay the laborers 60 centimes an hour. The Cabinet will take into special consideration the issues raised by the strike.

## PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

### The Papal Secretary of State Anxious to Smooth Angularities.

ROME, Oct. 12.—The Italie says that Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, visited the Prussian Chargé d'Affaires today and had a long conference with him, giving the fullest explanations and assurances with a view of preventing delay in the appointment of the successor to Baron von Bulow, the retiring Prussian Minister, at the Vatican.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail persists in his assertion that diplomatic relations between Prussia and the Vatican have actually been broken off, and that Cardinal Rampolla is making frantic efforts to repair the error.

## TURBINE-PROPELLED SHIPS.

### A Foreign Government Lets Contracts for Very Swift Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Consul Metcalf, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, sends to the State Department a report that the builders of the wonderful turbine-propelled boat Turbina, which created such a sensation at the British naval review by her extraordinary speed, have begun the construction for a foreign Government of two boats of the same style, about 2,080 feet long and with 9,000 horse-power.

They are guaranteed to make at least thirty-five knots per hour, but, as they are twice the length, six times the weight, and five times the power of the Turbina, the Consul says it will be interesting to see how far they will exceed her performance of thirty-five knots.

## ARGENTINA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

### Gen. Roca Is Inaugurated and Talks of the Outlook.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 12.—Gen. Roca took the oath of office to-day as President of the Republic of Argentina, and sent his first message to Congress. The President refers to the improvement in the relations of the republic with Chile, and declares that the maintenance of peace will allow the country to devote its energies to the amelioration of the financial situation. He promises administrative reforms, a decrease in public expenditure, encouragement of immigration, and development of trade.

"In explaining his financial policy, President Roca said he would endeavor to unify the various public debts, to fix the value of paper money, and to give a "limited protection to the national industries commensurate with the freedom of commerce."

## TO ARRAIGN THE MAROONS.

### Chiefs Charged with Criminal Trespass to Come to Trial.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 12.—The trial of the Maroon chiefs charged with criminal trespass and riot, who were released on bail last week, comes off to-morrow. The newspapers to-day report the election of Captains and officers at a general meeting held at Maroontown on Saturday, which portends organized resistance if the chiefs are convicted.

A dispatch from Anotta Bay this afternoon says the Maroons are arriving in that vicinity in threatening numbers, which is causing great anxiety, although strong reinforcements have been sent there in readiness to take summary action. Should the necessity arise, martial law will be declared. The Maroons themselves are not so much feared as the masses of unemployed negroes who are wandering about the country. Several families from the disturbed district arrived here to-day.

## CHINESE REFORMERS HANGED.

### Conspirators Against the Emperor Reported as Being Put to Death.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 12.—According to advices received here from Seoul, the capital of Korea, Kim-Hong-Niuk and two other men, who are said to have been engaged in the conspiracy of poisoning the Emperor, were hanged in prison on Oct. 10. It is further said that the populace afterward secured the bodies, dreadfully mutilated them, and dragged them about the streets. They are now reported to be lying in the prison yard.

The wife of Kim-Hong-Nuik has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and to receive 100 lashes.

### A Korean Minister Dismissed.

SEOUL, Oct. 12.—Han-Kiou-Sol, Korean Minister of Justice, has been dismissed for permitting the brutalities perpetrated by the populace upon the body of Kim-Hong-Niuk and others, who were hanged here on Oct. 10 for having conspired against the Emperor.

### Reign of Coercion in Servia.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The Belgrade correspondent of the Kölnische Zeitung reports a reign of coercion in Servia, the real head of the Government, he says, being former King Milan, who is persecuting and arresting everybody that stands in his way. M. Pasitch, the Radical leader, Garaschanin's nephew, and about forty prominent Radicals, have been thrown into prison without cause, as well as many journalists, while distinguished army officers are being retired or transferred from similar motives.

### For a Washington Statue in London.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—In response to the suggestion of Mr. David Christie Murray, the novelist and playwright, that a statue to Washington should be erected in London by public subscription, Dr. Arthur Conan Doyle, the novelist, offers the first subscription, the sum of 10 guineas.

### Petre's Brother Charged with Forgery

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Hon. Philip Benedict Joseph Petre, the brother and heir of Baron Petre, was committed for trial today on the charge of obtaining £20 by means of worthless checks.

### Married Seventy Years Ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spring Haskell of 31 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, celebrated on Tuesday the seventieth anniversary of their wedding. The ninetieth birthday of Mr. Haskell was also on that day. Over fifty guests were present besides two of Mr. and Mrs. Haskell's children, eight grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren. Mr. Haskell was born in New England, but has lived in Brooklyn for nearly sixty years. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Brown in the Rutgers Street Church, New York, his wife being but fifteen years of age and he twenty. Mr. Haskell was a manufacturer of grain bags and supplied them to the Government during the civil war. He retired from business at the age of sixty-five.

### Ludlow Street Jail Troubles.

John A. Martin and Isaac Kemp have resigned as keepers in Ludlow Street Jail, and unless John Whalen hands in his resignation to Sheriff Dunn within the next two days, it is declared, he will be removed. The resignations are the outcome of the investigation made by Sheriff Mulvaney of charges that whisky was being sold to prisoners in the jail by the keepers.

# OFF FOR THE HOLY LAND

## Emperor William and the Empress, with Their Suites, Have Started on Their Journey.

## TAKING 110 BAGGAGE TRUNKS

### The Imperial Party Will Carry Many Jewels and Precious Gifts to the Oriental Rulers—The Sultan's Attentions.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The suites of the Emperor and Empress of Germany started at 9 o'clock this morning on their journey to the Holy Land. They will go direct to Constantinople, and from there to Palestine. The suite of the Emperor included General Physician Leuthold, Count von Eulenburg, the Grand Marshal of the Court; Gen. von Hahnke, the Chief of his Majesty's Private Military Cabinet; Dr. von Lucanus, the Chief of his Majesty's Private Civil Cabinet; Baron von Bülow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Legation Councilor Klehmet, and a number of other officials.

The Empress has with her three ladies of the Court and Court Marshal Baron von Mirbach. The Imperial party is also accompanied by a body of gendarmes and by eighteen equerries.

The gendarmes have been taught photography, and by the Emperor's order will photograph everything of interest under the instructions of Sergts. Major Guessow and Sonnenstuhl. There are 110 trunks in the baggage cars, many of them of immense size, and containing the dresses of the Empress. One enormous box, which does not leave the Emperor's vicinity, is in charge of a high functionary. It contains valuable gifts and diamond decorations for Oriental officials, valued at 4,000,000 marks.

Only six horses were taken, and they are for the Emperor's personal use. The Sultan of Turkey bought thirty-six carriage horses in Berlin for the use of the Empress of Germany and her suite. The Sultan also bought in Berlin all the uniforms and weapons needed for the ceremonies, which has caused the merchants of this city to rejoice.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany, it was announced in a dispatch from Berlin last night to The Associated Press, started yesterday evening for Kamenz Castle, Saxony, to attend the funeral of Princess Maria, the late wife of Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Regent of Brunswick, who died last Saturday. From there it is to be presumed they will proceed on their journey to Constantinople.

## DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

### John M. Forbes.

John Malcolm Forbes, financier, politician, and railroad magnate, who was one of the richest men in New England, and who was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, died yesterday at his home at Milton, Mass., in his eighty-sixth year.

Mr. Forbes was of Scottish ancestry, but was born at Bordeaux, France, where his mother was on a visit from America. A few months later she and her babe sailed for this country. The boy, under the tutelage of George Bancroft and George Cogswell, at the Round Hill School of Northampton, was equipped for the battle of life into which he entered in 1829 as clerk in the country house of his uncles, James and Thomas H. Perkins. Six years later he went to Europe and China as supercargo of their vessel, the sailing ship Logan.

Early in life Mr. Forbes and his brother, Capt. R. B. Forbes, were placed at the head of the family and made its support by the death of their father. They prospered and founded fortunes in the firm of Russell & Co. of China. John M. Forbes was before the war of the rebellion one of the Peace Commissioners, and during the war he figured conspicuously in his support to the Federal cause in the North, and was the mainstay of Massachusetts' war Governor, John A. Andrew. His patriotic efforts were rewarded by President Lincoln, during whose administration Mr. Forbes was Chairman of the National Republican Committee. In the conflict his son, the late Col. William H. Forbes, fought for the Northern cause.

Mr. Forbes was a personal friend of Gen. U. S. Grant, but he opposed the nomination of James G. Blaine, and aided in the election of Grover Cleveland. The vast shipping interests of Mr. Forbes and his brother, Capt. Forbes, were conspicuous during the war. One of the vessels they built was the warship Meteor, constructed for speed to outstrip the Confederate craft, the Alabama and Florida. Mr. Forbes joined the directorate of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy in 1857, and was for several years President of the company. He was also President of the Michigan Central Railroad. His nephew, Charles Elliott Perkins, is President of the Burlington system.

Mr. Forbes is survived by his wife, who was Sarah Hathaway; his son, John Malcolm Forbs, the yachtsman, owner of the Puritan, and three daughters, Mary, wife of Col. H. S. Russell; Alice, wife of Edward M. Cary, and Miss Sarah Forbes. Col. Forbes, who was the head of the American Bell Telephone Company, married Edith, daughter of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

### Charles L. MacArthur.

Charles L. MacArthur, the editor of The Troy Northern Budget, died at his home in Troy yesterday. He was born Jan. 7, 1824, at Fremont, N. H. After a wide and varied experience in newspaper work, he became city editor of The New York Sun, then owned by Moses Y. Beach. A year later he went to Troy, and with others purchased The Northern Budget. The Troy Sunday News was founded by him in 1864. In 1881 he made himself a candidate for Senator on the Republican ticket without the consent of the leaders, and was elected.

### Obituary Notes.

ELI W. STONE, assistant cashier of the Tioga National Bank, of which Senator Platt is President, and Mr. Platt's confidential friend, died at his home in Owego yesterday, aged sixty-three years. The funeral will be held Saturday.

JOHN J. BEATTIE of Salem, N. Y., died in Chicago Oct. 10. Mr. Beattie was widely known, and had been prominently identified with the social and business interests of Salem for many years. He was a leading merchant and bank officer, and had done much to promote business enterprises in Washington County.

EDWARD FARLEY, the only brother of Bishop John M. Farley of Manhattan, who died on Tuesday, after a brief illness, at his home, 180 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, will be buried to-day from the Church of St. John the Baptist. Mr. Farley was born in Armagh, Ireland, in 1837, and at an early age came to America. He was for a long time at the head of a large clothing house in Montreal, and later came to New York, where he engaged in the same business. He leaves a wife and seven children.

### Rudolph Fries's Disappearance.

The disappearance of Rudolph Fries from his home, 145 Danforth Avenue, Jersey City, on Thursday last was accounted for yesterday, when it was charged by Max Bauer of 123 Cator Avenue that Fries had forged his name to a check for $60, on which check he had drawn the money from the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Isaac Goldenhorn, a lawyer, who had signed the bond given by Fries to the New York Life Insurance Company, for which he was agent, said that Fries was short $300 in his accounts with the company, and Adolph Rochall, a doll manufacturer of Orient Avenue, said Fries had left him to pay a note for $300 that he had indorsed for him. Mrs. Fries's infant son died two days after her husband disappeared, and was buried on Monday.


## IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

The manufacturers of Castoria have been compelled to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to familiarize the public with the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. This has been necessitated by reason of pirates counterfeiting the Castoria trade-mark. This counterfeiting is a crime not only against the proprietors of Castoria, but against the growing generation. All persons should be careful to see that Castoria bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, if they would guard the health of their children. Parents and mothers, in particular, ought to carefully examine the Castoria advertisements which have been appearing in this paper, and to remember that the wrapper of every bottle of genuine Castoria bears the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, under whose supervision it has been manufactured continuously for over thirty years. —Phila. Bulletin.


## WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Ardsley was again the Mecca yesterday for all the women and men of leisure who are devoted to golf. The second day of the Women's National Golf Championship tournament brought again, after the heavy rains of Tuesday night, a beautiful Autumn day, and although the ground was a little wet, it soon dried under the warm rays of the October sun. The same people who were present on the opening day were again on hand to witness the playing, and the clubhouse was crowded at the lunch hour. There were no distinctive or novel costumes worn by any of the women among the players or spectators present, and the now fashionable red golf coats were everywhere visible.

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Miss Hoyt's victory over Miss Keyes was of course discounted, although the latter sustained the reputation for good playing she has won on her home links at Concord, Mass., and put up a strong game. The victory of Miss Eidlitz, one of the Ardsley champions, over her opponent, a Miss Shearson of Chicago, was of course a popular one, and she received much applause. Miss Maud Wetmore of Newport defeated Miss Alice Strong of Seabright, and brought joy by her victory to the Newport contingent, who cheered her on. Miss Wetmore played a good game, and her friends and admirers are hoping to see her well up toward the front by Friday. As the contest narrows down, it becomes more exciting, and the crowd of spectators will grow larger from now on to the close of the tournament.

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There was considerable gossip at Ardsley on Tuesday and again yesterday over the story that one of the fair contestants in the tournament on the opening day had been detected in unfair play by the "caddie" of her opponent, who, it is said, claimed that on two or three occasions he observed her moving her ball to better lies. The "caddies" for most of the fair contestants in the tournament are well-known men, prominent in golfing circles, and even the whispered intimation naturally produced a mild sensation.

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Mrs. Edwin Gould, who was among the spectators, wore one of the most becoming gowns of the day. It was of blue and green cloth, and the costume was completed by a large black velvet hat with a bunch of black plumes on the side. Mrs. James Bishop's gown of black embroidered canvas was very handsome, and effective as was also Mrs. Frederick Bull's costume, which was made up of a black cloth skirt and jacket with a white corded silk waist. The jacket was trimmed with tan-colored cloth, with lace applique on the collar. She wore a toque of black cloth with green quills. The Misses Iselin were pretty gowns of light dove-colored cloth trimmed with white.

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Mrs. Arthur Turnure, Mrs. C. S. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mrs. Herbert Pell, Mrs. W. L. Bull, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Eleanor Anderson, Mrs. Fellows Morgan, Mrs. Toler, Miss Roberts, and Mr. and Mrs. Crocker of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Taft of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. Herman E. Lewis of Philadelphia were prominent among the spectators.

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Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, the widow of Commander Hitchcock, United States Navy, must have abandoned her announced intention in recent letters to relatives and friends of spending the Winter in Dawson City, where she went last Spring, for she arrived at Seattle on Tuesday from Dawson City on the steamship City of Topeka. Mrs. Hitchcock was accompanied by Miss Edith M. Van Buren, a cousin of the late Mr. William Walter Phelps and a great-grandniece of President Van Buren. The ladies state that they had an extremely enjoyable trip and only one slight accident, a fall which Mrs. Hitchcock suffered in crossing the White Pass and which slightly injured her back. They staked some claims, bought mines, and themselves panned dust from the mines. Much curiosity and interest is expressed in Mrs. Hitchcock's forthcoming book on the Klondike, which it is understood she has nearly finished and which will be published this Autumn. It is probable that Mrs. Hitchcock's return home is due to the fact that her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Harriman, who was married last Winter and who has taken a house at Providence, R. I., for the Winter, is not very well, and she wishes to be with her.

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Young Mr. Rockwell, who is thought to have died from fever in Pinar Del Rio, Cuba, while fighting with the insurgents in March, 1897, and who is a son of Dr. Farnham Rockwell of this city, was a familiar figure in the clubs and on Fifth Avenue for a few brief years. He was very tall, slim, and good-looking, and his unusual stature and slimness made him noticeable. His club career was a somewhat meteoric one, and he vanished suddenly from his old haunts. He occupied bachelor apartments on South Washington Square a few Winters ago, adjoining those of Señor Manuel de la Cueva, then Vice Spanish Consul in this city, and now Spanish Consul at St. Thomas. The two young men were much in each other's company, and were thought to be great friends, so that clubdom was much astonished when one morning Mr. Rockwell had Señor de la Cueva arrested on a charge of blackmail. The charge was afterward dismissed, but there was something very mysterious about the whole affair, and soon afterward both young men left town.

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The old Lorillard-Spencer mansion on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, which was purchased from the Spencer estate in September by Mr. Jacob D. Butler, has been sold for an amount approximating $300,000 by Mr. Butler to a builder who, it is reported, will alter it into an office building. At the time that Mr. Butler purchased the house, it was said in this column that its sale was significant as another evidence of the gradual disappearance of lower Fifth Avenue as a residence street.

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It is difficult to understand the story published recently in a Paris newspaper to the effect that the brothers of the Countess de Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould, finding that Count Boni de Castellane, her husband, was receiving commissions of 40 per cent. upon all building and architectural work on the mansion he is erecting in Paris, ordered all progress on the work stopped, and that the building of the palace has been abandoned. None of the brothers of the Countess has been abroad or in Paris for some time past. Mr. George Gould returned home over a month ago, and Messrs. Frank, Howard, and Edwin Gould have not been abroad for months, and are all now in this country. The story would seem to be a product of Parisian yellow journalism.

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Capt. James G. Blaine arrived in San Francisco from Manila on Tuesday, having been ordered to report at Washington, where, it is rumored, he will be asked to resign in consequence of some indiscretions on his part in San Francisco before he started for Manila, which were repeated in Honolulu on his way to the Philippines. The recent arrival in this city of Miss Kuhne Beveridge, to whom Mr. Blaine has been reported engaged, from Paris, with the recall of Capt. Blaine, has revived the story that they are to be married this Autumn.

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The new organization known as the Winter Club, which was projected at the close of last season by Mr. Paul G. Thebaud, and other young men, and which was to have begun its meetings next month, will not go into operation this Winter, owing to the fact that its chief projector, Mr. Thiebaud, is in deep mourning for his father, the late Paul Thebaud, who died in June. This club has been confounded with the older Midwintetr Club, which has been in existence for some two or three years, and the managers of the latter organization will probably not be sorry to learn that the newer club is not to have its meetings this year.

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The engagements are announced of Mr. Adams Batcheller, a brother of Mr. Franklin A. Batcheller, and Miss Marian Groves, the daughter of Mrs. George M. Groves of this city, and of Dr. William Kinnicutt Draper and Miss Helen Hoffman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hoffman. Miss Hoffman has been for some years an intimate friend of Miss Martha Draper, a sister of the fiancé. Her mother was Miss Lamson of this city, and her father is the well-known musician.

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The bridesmaids at the wedding of Mr. James Crosby Brown, a son of Mr. John Crosby Brown, and Miss Mary Agnes Hewlett, who are to be married in Trinity Church, at Hewletts, L. I., at 12:30 P. M. to-day, will be Miss Sara Seaman, Miss Margaret Adams, Miss Elsie Ogden, Miss Isabel Stillman, Miss Amy Brown, and the bride's sister, Miss Hewlett. Mr. Brown's best man will be Mr. William Adams Delano. The ushers will be Alonzo Potter, son of Bishop Potter; Thatcher M. Brown, brother of the bridegroom; Origen Seymour, Allan Appleton Robbins, and Henry Lane Eno of this city; Arthur T. Hewlett, and Russell Hewlett. The reception, which will be a rather large one, will be held at Rock Hall, the homestead of the Hewlett family, at Lawrence, L. I. Late arrivals from abroad brought the wedding cards of Miss Helen King, daughter of the late Mr. John A. King, and Baron Carl Giskra. The marriage will be celebrated in Trinity Church, Berne, Switzerland, on Oct. 26.

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Mrs. H. H. Good, (Miss Weatherbee,) a bride of yesterday, introduced a novelty in wedding gowns at her marriage. This gown was of heavy white satin, elaborately flounced with most expensive point lace, and the corsage, which is usually trimmed with lace, was entirely cut out quite low from under a yoke or guimp of point lace. Full ruffles of the same lace were at the wrists and hung on the hand, while one end of the lace was gathered on the outside seam as a ruffle the length of the arm. A tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms and a diamond tiara, and the bride carried a "cascaded" bouquet of white orchids, while the bride's attendants carried "Trilby" bouquets of chrysanthemums.

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Major G. Creighton Webb has been recommended for promotion by Gen. Shafter and commended for brave services in the Santiago campaign by Gen. Lawton. This testimonial to Major Webb's bravery is in strong contrast to the stories which have been recently circulated in the clubs and hotels regarding his personal conduct in that campaign, and is a complete vindication of Major Webb.

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The death of Mr. John M. Forbes of Boston at his residence in Milton, Mass., yesterday morning, will deeply affect Boston society. Mr. Forbes was born in France in 1813, but came to this country when a boy. He has always held a most prominent position in the social, business, and political life of Boston, and his children, Mr. J. Malcolm Forbes, Jr., Mrs. Edward M. Cary, Col. William H. Forbes, Mrs. H. S. Russell, and Miss Sarah Forbes, have been and are all prominent in Boston life. Mr. Forbes for many years resided for a large part of the year on the Island of Naushon, in Vineyard Sound, which he owned, and which he made a game preserve. He was an accomplished horseman and a devoted yachtsman, and his venerable form and features were familiar to all Bostonians.

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The Prince Wladimir Engalitcheff, who married Mrs. Evelyn P. Clayton in Chicago on Monday, was the son of the late Princess Engalitcheff who lectured in this city some years ago. The Princess lived here for several years, giving readings, and she was quite a conspicuous figure in literary circles. She died in Paris about five years ago and her death was the cause of a contretemps which was quite awkward for one of her friends. This was a lady who had an apartment in a fashionable quarter of the city. She was going to Germany for a fortnight, and she invited the Princess to occupy her apartment during her absence. The Princess gladly accepted the invitation and took possession. She died suddenly a few days after she had moved in. The owner was telegraphed for and arrived on the scene, but she discovered, according to the requirements of the French law, that the apartment was locked and sealed and that the seals could not be broken until the son of the Princess, who was then in San Francisco, should arrive in Paris and take charge of his mother's effects. About two months elapsed before this happened and the hospitable owner was forced to live at a hotel. Young Engalitcheff is an insurance agent in the metropolis of Illinois and has become an American.

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The passengers on the Fourth Avenue Electric Railroad were astonished last evening to see the old residence of the late Mr. Richard Tighe on Union Square, brilliantly illuminated and the shutters thrown open. There was a glimpse of a very modern bedroom papered in the very last favorite shade of robin's egg blue, and the furniture was of the most modern fashion. The old house is the last residence on Union Square, and until this week its shutters have not been open in forty years. It is a small, brick dwelling, squeezed between business buildings, and extremely shabby in appearance.

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Mr. Tighe died about two years ago, and his estate is in litigation. He was one of the characters of New York. He dressed in the shabbiest of clothes, and usually walked to save car fare. His daily constitutional was to the offices of his broker and his banker on Wall Street and return, no matter what was the severity of the weather. His wife, who was as eccentric as he, died a few years before him. Their old-fashioned carriage, with the venerable colored coachman and the occupants dressed in the prevailing fashion of fifty years ago, was one of the sights of Central Park, wherein they drove each evening. There were neither furnaces nor modern appliances in the house during Mrs. Tighe's lifetime and gas was the only improvement introduced.

The house is now rented, and it will make room for a business building, and the litigation concerning the estate is decided, Irish relatives are contesting the claims of the legatees, who are members of the Wainwright family.

### Bar Harbor Real Estate Deal.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Oct. 12.—Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter of New York City has purchased five acres of the Lyon estate on Eden Street, including the stone house. The price paid is about $75,000.

## WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

### Good—Wetherbee.

A large number of persons were present at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon to witness the wedding of Miss Lilah Hooper Wetherbee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Wetherbee, and Harry Hoyt Good. The ceremony, which took place at 4 o'clock, was performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. The bridal procession was headed by the ushers, Edgar Park, A. B. Carnochan, Le Roy E. Cowing, Jr., W. G. Hitchcock, Joseph M. Scanlon, and H. H. Oltman. The bridesmaids, who followed, were Miss Gertrude N. Chase, Miss Ellaline Whitcomb, Miss Louise Whitney, Miss Myra Bien, Miss Fannie Ely, Miss Lillian Jones, and Miss Kate Good, the bridegroom's sister. The maid of honor was Miss Georgie Whitcomb. The bride entered on the arm of her father, who gave her away. The bridal party on leaving the church went directly to the Buckingham Hotel, where a reception was held. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Brent Good, parents of the bridegroom; Gen. and Mrs. William S. Worth Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Dr. and Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Joel E. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. George K. Hurd, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Buckelew, Dr. Charles Cogswell, Dr. N. J. Hall, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Clark Coe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. John Goerken, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Studwell, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Blood, Mr. and Mrs. John Brookman, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Durkee. Mr. and Mrs. Good will travel in the South, and on their return will live at Sherry's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue.

### North—Lalor.

Miss Clara Lalor was married to Charles L. North of Denver, Col., yesterday at the Hotel St Andrew, Seventy-second Street. The bride's only attendant was Miss Adaline Cremin, a niece. The ushers were G. M. Machellar, F. J. Breslin, R. E. Parraga, and T. J. Dougherty. The guests included Miss North, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Breslin, G. H. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cremin, the Misses Cremin, Mrs. and Miss Riley, A. Robertson, the Misses Lalor, Mr. and Mrs. William Bill, Mrs. Samuel B. Dryer, Mrs. H. Rockwood, the Misses Kent, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Cremin, and John Cremin of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. M. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Spence, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fullgreff, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Byrne, George H. Cornish, E. G. Duvall, Dr. and Mrs. P. W. Cremin, the Misses Shields, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hungerford, Col. William H. Baldwin, E. S. Lemoine, and Miss Hazen.

### Hunt—Sloan.

Miss Sophie Ethel Sloan, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Arthur Sloan, rector of the Randall Memorial Church, Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I., was married yesterday to Beekman Hunt of Manhattan. The Rev. Thomas H. Sill, rector of St. Chrysostom's, Trinity Parish, Manhattan, performed the ceremony, which took place at Sailors' Snug Harbor. Miss Ethel G. Fowler of Manhattan was maid of honor and Albert Erdman of Morristown, N. J., best man. The ushers were George Cummings, Thomas L. Fowler, and William Shields of Manhattan, and James Freeborn of Trivola-on-Hudson. Among the prominent guests present at the ceremony and at the reception which followed at the residence of the bride's father were: Lieut. Commander Daniel Delehanty, United States Navy, and wife; Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, and Archdeacon and Mrs. George D. Johnson.

### Perry—Underwood.

Miss Grace Hawley Underwood and the Rev. Carroll Perry were married Tuesday afternoon in the country house of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Livingston Underwood, at Litchfield, Conn. The Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins of Kansas City, Mo., officiated, assisted by the Rev. George H. Bottome of Grace Parish, this city, with which the bridegroom was formerly connected. Miss Pearl Underwood and Miss Blanche Underwood, sisters of the bride, were the bridesmaids. Lewis Perry attended his brother as best man. MacGregor Jenkins of Boston and Dr. Vanderpoel Adriance of this city were the ushers. A reception followed the ceremony. The bridegroom and bride will spend a large part of the wedding trip in horseback riding through the Berkshires, and will live at Garrisons, N. Y., where Mr. Perry's church is situated.

### Davidson—Hinman.

The wedding of Miss Daisy Victoria Hinman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ravillo Crapser Hinman of Brooklyn, and John Alexander Davidson took place yesterday afternoon at St. Mark's Church, Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. The maid of honor was Miss Rice and the best man Frederick Hinman, brother of the bride. The ushers were Mr. Esterbrook and Lewis Middleton of Manhattan, Frederick Davidson, brother of the bridegroom, and Robert B. Smith. The Rev. Spencer S. Roche, rector of the church, officiated. After an extended wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Davidson will live in Flatbush.

### Engel—Lesser.

The wedding of Miss Clarice Harriet Lesser, daughter of

# LOW PRICE FOR THE TIMES

## Friendly Comments on the Reduction from Three to One Cent.

## EXPRESSIONS OF CONFIDENCE

### A Wider Sphere of Influence Predicted for This Newspaper—Additional Opinions from Well-Known Men.

Friendly and congratulatory comments regarding the reduction in price of THE NEW YORK TIMES from 3 cents to 1 cent continue to reach this office from many sources. A large proportion of these comments show that the readers of THE TIMES appreciate the motive for this radical reduction, for in most instances gratification is expressed that so good a newspaper is now within the reach of the masses.

Another noticeable feature of these numerous expressions of opinion is the manifestation of confidence in the permanency of the high character of THE TIMES. Persons in different branches of business who have been accustomed to find in the columns of this newspaper accurate information of a special kind also give vent to their pleasure that the field for the usefulness of THE TIMES is to be greatly enlarged.

Following are a great variety of opinions from men of position and influence in this community:

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.—One would naturally think that THE TIMES could make more money by keeping its price at 3 cents. But the reduction will be a good thing for the public, for it will give the great mass of people an opportunity to get a better newspaper for 1 cent than they have been in the habit of getting.

JOHN HENRY MITCHELL, Congressman, Eighth New York District.—A good thing for poor people; and I am one of them.

ISAAC H. KLEIN of the Independent Citizens' Committee.—I am very glad to see the reduction in the price of THE TIMES. I believe it will greatly increase the paper's circulation and broaden the sphere of its influence, and THE TIMES is the sort of newspaper that I would like to see circulated as widely as possible.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Real Estate.—It should prove a great thing. The high quality of THE TIMES has never been questioned, and I don't see how anybody can afford to be without it at its present price. The number of people who buy a paper because it costs only a cent is amazing, and I think that a fair proportion of them will appreciate THE TIMES at that figure and will buy it.

JOHN J. CHAPMAN, of the Independent Citizens' Committee.—I am very much interested in THE TIMES's new move. Since it gives more people the opportunity of reading a clean newspaper, it is one which must meet the approval of all good citizens. I hope the experiment will prove financially successful.

THOMAS L. FEITNER, President of the TAX Department.—The reduction ought to be popular. It will increase the circulation of the paper among the masses.

F. J. SCULLY, City Clerk—THE TIMES is a clean and able paper, and it deserves great success in its new venture. It is a paper that ought to be read by the masses. When people find out that they can get such a paper as THE TIMES for 1 cent, its circulation ought to show a great increase.

CHARLES S. YOUNG, Cashier Central National Bank.—If the reduction of the paper to 1 cent will "knock out" The World and Journal, I for one will be very glad of it. THE TIMES must keep up its high standard, and with that and the small price charged, I believe a great many people who have been in the habit of reading the "yellow" papers will turn to it when they once fully understand its general merit. A man in my neighborhood told me to-day that he thought it the best paper in New York. "Look at the financial news," he said to me, "and this Monday morning financial supplement, the news of the week condensed right there." I certainly hope its success will be immediate and great.

JOHN S. BARRY, delegate of the Actors' Protective Union—It is a very good idea, and will give the laboring people a chance to read a good paper. I used to get it on Mondays, but now I have ordered my newsdealer to bring it to me every day.

W. H. MEYERS, general bookkeeper Central National Bank.—I have been a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES for thirty-five years. The reduction in the price would not make me buy it any quicker. The paper is worth all that was charged for it. You can't tell whether readers of sensational journals will take a clean paper in preference at an equal price or not. I trust the management has made no mistake. I do not believe it has.

THE REV. ISAAC MAGUIRE.—I am heartily glad that the reduction in the price of THE TIMES has brought it within my reach. Its purchase this morning by me was like meeting an old absent friend. I sincerely hope that THE TIMES may attain to a larger circulation, and to a wider influence in this community. It has always been clean, and the subjects discussed in the editorial columns are invariably worth perusal.

SAMUEL GOLDSTICKER, Real Estate.—It's too cheap. It's the cleanest, most readable paper that I know anything about. It was cheap at 3 cents, and it is needless to say that anybody who is looking for his money's worth can't do better than to spend a cent for THE TIMES every morning.

MAJOR J. FRED ACKERMAN.—THE NEW YORK TIMES at 1 cent is one of the best things I have heard of for some time. The paper is clean, well edited, and not sensational, and at the price it is now offered to the public, it should have a great boom.

JAMES S. WHITELY, President of the New York Athletic Club.—The change made in the price of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a great surprise to me, but I think that the publishers have made a good move. The paper has been supported by the better class of thinkers because of the able way it has been conducted and the high character of its editorials and articles. To still publish a paper of the character of THE TIMES, and sell it for 1 cent is one of the best things ever done in the newspaper world, and it is bound to be appreciated.

WILLIAM E. PEARL, broker.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best newspaper published for financial and Wall Street news, and its other departments are just as good. If this high standard is to be kept up, then THE NEW YORK TIMES, at 1 cent, is one of the cheapest things a man who wants to read and learn something at the same time can buy. It should be a big success.

PATRICK McCANN of the Horseshoers' Union—I am sure that very many laboring people will now buy THE TIMES; and they will have all the news of the day written up in an entertaining style.

ASA BIRD GARDINER, District Attorney.—I was greatly pleased to note the reduction in the price of THE TIMES, as I believe it will result in placing the paper in the hands of many who previously found it beyond their reach. I am a great admirer of the paper, and hope that its present move will be attended with every success. I have always regarded THE TIMES as a calm, intelligent sheet, and as one of the oldest and most reliable of New York's papers.

R. C. CORNELL, City Magistrate.—I have been a subscriber to THE TIMES for many years, and have always taken the paper as a standard authority. It is to be hoped that THE TIMES, at the reduced price, will acquire a large circulation among those who formerly have been deterred from becoming its readers, but who seek an intelligent paper with conscientious news.

WILLIAM FARLEY, delegate of the tile layers to the Central Labor Union—I think it is very good policy for THE TIMES to reduce its price to 1 cent. It is a good, clean paper, and will now be able to circulate among the poorer classes. I wish it every success.

GEN. THOMAS L. WATSON.—To put a paper like THE NEW YORK TIMES within the reach of everybody by reducing the price to 1 cent is certainly a great piece of business enterprise, and I think it will be appreciated to such an extent that the circulation of the paper will increase wonderfully. THE NEW YORK TIMES is a paper that no one is ashamed to read. The news is all given and well told. The editorials are well written and show great thought. Every one must admit this whether he agrees with them or not. As a financial paper it has no equal. The news of the markets is all found in its columns, and the financial and Wall Street tables that are so useful to business men are ably arranged. In addition to this, THE NEW YORK TIMES is a great educator, and to think that it can now be had for the sum of 1 cent a day seems incredible.

E. F. BEDDALL, United States Manager Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.—I regret that the step was taken, as I fear that it will cheapen the quality of the paper. A man who wants to read THE TIMES is always willing to pay 3 cents.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, ex-Assistant District Attorney.—THE NEW YORK TIMES at 1 cent is certainly a surprise. It seems incredible to think that a newspaper of so high a quality as THE TIMES, so ably edited, and so full of good, readable matter without any sensationalism can be sold for 1 cent. The circulation of the paper should increase very fast, and I think it will, because many of the citizens of this Greater New York have been buying sensational papers because they wanted a newspaper to read and did not feel like spending more than 1 cent. One cent does not seem much, but there are many who have to look at their pennies when they spend them, and I think these will now patronize THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MARTIN & BROTHER, real estate.—It will be surprising if the public will not see its opportunity to get something for a cent better than red ink and pictures. I shall be a regular reader.

SILAS P. WOOD, General Manager of the British-American and the Western Assurance Companies.—The change was certainly a complete surprise. It will, I think, make THE TIMES an educating force among the people who have not been in the habit of paying enough to secure a high-class newspaper. As for those who have read the paper, the price is not, and has not, been a consideration.

ELIJAH R. KENNEDY of Weed & Kennedy.—THE TIMES has a field of readers which it could have retained at the old price, and the effect of the reduction in price upon the kind of paper published is to be feared. If the quality of the paper is to be maintained, there is a grave question as to its financial success on the new basis.

WILLIAM A. PERRINE of the Iron Molders' Union.—I read THE TIMES when it was a four-cent sheet. That was when I was in Pennsylvania, but I had to discontinue it on account of the price. After I came to New York and when THE TIMES came down to 2 cents I bought it again until it went up to 3 cents, and then I had to drop it and take another paper that was cheaper, although it went against my grain, but a cent a day was a consideration to a wage earner. Now I'll have THE TIMES every day. I am glad for another reason, and that is that a respectable, clean paper like THE TIMES will gradually educate the great masses, politically, socially, and intellectually, for they have not had opportunity in that direction by reading the trashy, sensational, and slushy cheap papers which cater to what they imagine are the wants of the masses. It will also enlighten them on the fallacy of the free-silver doctrine, which is sought to be impressed upon them. THE TIMES hits labor some awful raps, and some workmen imagine that it is inimical to them. But I like those raps, and don't care how much they smart, because we are not infallible, and when we make mistakes a rapping is the best thing for us, as it enables us to see our mistakes. Having taffy constantly shoveled at one becomes nauseating.

ANSON W. RAVEN, President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.—I do not like the alteration in the price, as I fear its effect upon the general tone of the paper. THE TIMES is worth three cents, and ought to be sold for that price.

CONGRESSMAN PHILIP B. LOW.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has a record that any newspaper may well be proud of. I don't read THE TIMES much; in fact, I don't read any paper in particular, for I haven't the time, but now that THE TIMES has come out for Van Wyck for Governor, and has been reduced to a penny, which, by the way, is a good scheme, in my opinion, I suppose I will read it more in the future than I have in the past.

EDWARD W. DREW, member of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Eighteenth District.—It is with more interest than that of the ordinary reader that I shall watch the effects of the reduction of price of THE NEW YORK TIMES, for an uncle of mine, E. B. Wesley, was one of the founders of the paper in association with Messrs. Raymond and Jones. I have always believed that THE NEW YORK TIMES was well worth more than the price charged for it, whether 4 or 3 cents, so that I must view the present reduction in part as a philanthropic move, for it places the paper within the reach of thousands who could not afford to pay the old price, but who prefer a good, clean, dignified paper to such as may be both cheap in price and in quality, to say nothing of decency and reliability. The political opinions of THE NEW YORK TIMES have frequently been at variance with my own views, but the paper has always treated those with whom it has opposed in a proper manner. Dignified argument has been used where some of its contemporaries have resorted to bitter abuse. I am heartily glad to know that THE TIMES is supporting Justice Van Wyck and the other nominees on the Democratic State ticket, adding greatly, as I am sure it will, in redeeming New York State from Republican misrule.

COL. J. A. GOULDEN of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx—I think that the reduction in the price of THE NEW YORK TIMES is an admirable move. THE TIMES is an excellent paper, and a newspaper in every sense of the word, but there are thousands who would not and could not pay three cents for it. I have read THE TIMES for years, because it has valuable features, to be found in no other papers. I congratulate the management, and believe they have made a very wise move.

## AMERICAN RAILWAY IN CHINA.

### Mr. Parsons Leaves To-morrow to Survey the Proposed Route.

William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, will leave to-morrow for China, to investigate and report to an American syndicate the practicability of building a railway from Hongkong to Han Kow, a distance of 600 miles. The syndicate has obtained a concession from the Chinese Government to build this road, and also to operate extensive iron and coal mines.

Mr. Parsons will investigate every phase of the proposed undertaking, cost, running expenses, profits, and the probable attitude of the people toward a railway running through their provinces. One province through which the road will run, if built, has until recently been closed to the rest of the world. Mr. Parsons will be in China several months.

### Merchants' Association Commended.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Governors of the Commercial Club held on Tuesday afternoon at 92 West Broadway resolutions indorsing the work of the Merchants' Association and calling upon the members of the Commercial Club to join that body and help in every manner possible in the work it is doing were adopted by an almost unanimous vote. The Merchants' Association is at present struggling with a considerable deficit, despite the fact that its officers have already raised over $9,000 among themselves.


R. H. MACY & CO.
Macy's
6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Rich Gold Table Glass.

No one line of goods will claim the attention of those seeking a rich effect in glassware for their dining table or sideboard than will this season's plain and rich paste gold decorations.

Our display in this line exceeds that of any previous season, larger in fact than can be found anywhere else in the metropolis, and these quotations bear evidence of their low prices.

Glass Service in rich paste gold rococo decoration.

12 Goblets, per doz., 16.37 — 12 Wines, per doz., 9.37
12 Champagnes, per doz., 9.47 — 12 Cordials, per doz., 8.37
12 Clarets, per doz., 12.37 — 60 pieces complete, 55.94

Glass Service in rich paste gold Empire decoration.

12 Goblets, per doz., 11.97 — 12 Wines, per doz, 9.47
12 Champagnes, per doz., 7.97 — 12 Cordials, per doz., 8.97
12 Clarets, per doz, 10.47 — 60 pieces, complete, 48.84

Glass Service, plain gold burnished border and foot lines.

12 Goblets, per doz., 2.97 — 12 Wines, per doz., 1.97
12 Champagnes, per doz, 1.97 — 12 Cordials, per doz., 1.73
12 Clarets, per doz, 2.39 — 60 pieces, complete, 10.93

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)


# WOMEN PLAY GOOD GOLF

## Several Close Contests in Matches on the Ardsley Links.

## EIGHT COMPETITORS ARE LEFT

### Miss Hoyt Wins Again—Three Philadelphians Are Victorious, One of Whom Defeats Mrs. Shippen.

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the golf champion of American women, played the same faultless game yesterday in the tournament at Ardsley for the championship of the coming year as she did on the first day. Her game was perfectly steady, and her style just as easy and confident. She equaled her former performance of forty-six strokes for the first nine holes, and did the next six that it was necessary for her to play to win the match in twenty-nine strokes, which was one higher than her medal play record for those holes on the previous day. Her oppopent in the first match play round was Miss Grace B. Keyes of the Concord Club, Concord, Mass., who played an excellent game. Five of the first nine holes were halved. Miss Hoyt got three and Miss Keyes took one. The latter made some excellent drives, and one of the prettiest holes they played was the short fourth hole, 122 yards. Each drove nicely over the deep chasm, landing on the green about fifteen feet from the hole, and two puts sent the balls in. Miss Hoyt did not miss a drive, and her approaching was practically perfect. She gradually increased her lead in the second half, and won the match at the close of the fifteenth hole by four up and three to play. The scores were:

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock—
Out ..... 4 6 5 3 6 5 6 6 5—46
In ..... 5 5 6 5 4 4 —29
Total, (fifteen holes) ..... 75
Miss Grace B. Keyes, Concord—
Out ..... 6 5 8 3 6 7 5 8 5—50
In ..... 5 6 5 5 5 7 —33
Total, (fifteen holes) ..... 83

Miss Hoyt's victory was expected, and what might be called the feature of the day's play was the magnificent showing by the three Philadelphians, Miss Frances C. Griscom, Miss Edith B. Burt, and Miss K. K. Cassatt. They all won their individual contests, giving Philadelphia the lead in number of contestants over any other locality. When Miss Burt, the best golfer from that city, won her match, following after a decidedly hot fight, a volume of cheers went up among their friends for all the Quaker City contingent, and happiness reigned in their camp for the rest of the day. One of these victories brought sorrow to the Morris County Club, which ruefully witnessed the unexpected downfall of its strong competitor, Mrs. William Shippen by Miss Griscom. The score was seven up and five to play. Miss Griscom played the first nine holes in forty-eight strokes and was excellent in her short work.

Miss Burt played Mrs. Edward A. Manice of Pittsfield and only won after a fierce struggle. Miss Burt seemed an easy winner at the end of the twelfth hole, when she was four in the lead, but Mrs. Manice made a plucky up-hill fight and cut the lead down to one, with two to play. The next was halved, and Miss Burt won the last by beautiful brassie shots through the fair green, finishing two up. The scores were:

Miss Edith B. Burt, Philadelphia Country—
Out ..... 4 7 4 4 6 6 5 7 6—49
In ..... 7 6 4 6 4 7 7 6 6—53
Total ..... 102
Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Pittsfield—
Out ..... 4 6 6 5 6 10 4 8 6—55
In ..... 7 7 8 6 3 5 5 6 8—55
Total ..... 110

Miss K. K. Cassatt won her victory over Mrs. J. E. Griener of the Baltimore Country Club. The odd feature of the game was that the first nine holes ended even, and then Miss Cassatt won five in succession, Mrs. Griener practically making a present of the last hole by picking up her ball before trying an easy put to halve, the score being 5 up and 4 to play in Miss Cassatt's favor.

Miss Ruth Underhill of the Queens County Club at Glen Cove had the longest contest of the day, defeating Miss Madeline Boardman of Essex County, near Boston. Nineteen holes had to be played, and Miss Underhill just got the odd one in 5 strokes to 6. The full scores were:

Miss Ruth Underhill, Queens County—
Out ..... 5 6 5 4 7 7 7 6 7—54
In ..... 6 6 4 6 4 6 7 6 6—56
Total ..... 110
Miss Madeline Boardman, Essex County, Mass.—
Out ..... 4 7 4 3 6 7 6 6 8—51
In ..... 7 5 4 5 4 7 8 8 6—60
Total ..... 111
Extra hole—Miss Underhill, 5; Miss Boardman, 6.

Miss Harriot S. Curtis, who holds the women's championship of the Essex County Club, was defeated by Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan of the Baltusrol Club, Short Hills, N. J., by five up and four to play. Mrs. Morgan made the short fourth hole in two strokes, the only one of the day to do it.

Miss Alice Strong of Seabright went down before her Newport opponent, Miss Maude K. Wetmore, the latter winning by three up and two to play. Her game was excellent, and she equaled Miss Griscom's figures of forty-eight strokes for the first nine holes. The scores:

Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Newport—
Out ..... 5 5 5 4 6 7 4 7 5—48
In ..... 5 7 4 6 5 7 6 —40
Total, 16 holes ..... 88
Miss Alice Strong, Seabright—
Out ..... 4 4 5 4 7 6 6 9 6—51
In ..... 6 6 5 5 6 8 6 —42
Total, 16 holes ..... 93

Miss Carol Eidlitz kept the Ardsley Club in the contest by defeating Miss Marion Shearson, the able Chicago golfer, by 2 up and 1 to play. It was a warmly contested match, as the figures show.

Miss Carol Eidlitz, Ardsley—
In ..... 7 6 3 5 4 6 6 6 8—51
Out ..... 6 5 5 4 6 6 5 8 5—50
Total ..... 101
Miss Marion Shearson, Chicago—
Out ..... 4 5 6 4 7 6 5 8 5—50
In ..... 6 5 3 5 5 8 7 6 7—52
Total ..... 102

The summary of the round follows:

First Match Play Round.—Mrs. W. Fellows Morgan, Baltusrol, beat Miss Harriot S. Curtis, Essex County, Mass., 5 up and 4 to play; Miss Carol Eidlitz, Ardsley, beat Miss Marion Shearson, Chicago, 2 up and 1 to play; Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock, beat Miss Grace B. Keyes, Concord, Mass., 4 up and 3 to play; Miss Edith B. Burt, Philadelphia Country, beat Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Pittsfield, 2 up; Miss Ruth Underhill, Queens County, beat Miss Madeline Boardman, Essex County, Mass., 1 up, (19 holes); Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion Cricket, Philadelphia, beat Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County, 7 up and 5 to play; Miss K. K. Cassatt, Philadelphia Cricket, beat Mrs. J. E. Griener, Baltimore Country, 5 up and 4 to play; Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Newport, beat Miss Alice Strong, Seabright, 3 up and 2 to play.

A driving contest played in the afternoon was won by Mrs. Edward A. Manice, by a drive of 134 yards 1¼ inches. Second prize fell to Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, with 132 yards 1 foot 8½ inches, and third prize to Mrs. M. M. Van Buren, with 125 yards 1 foot 2 inches. Some of the other scores were—the inches being discarded—Miss Lucy Herron, 123 yards 1 foot; Miss Beatrix Hoyt, 119 yards 1 foot; Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, 119 yards; Miss F. K. McLane, 119 yards; Miss Cornelia G. Willis, 117 yards; Miss Marion Shearson, 115 yards; Miss B. C. Howe, 113 yards; Mrs. F. E. Zerrahn, 110 yards 1 foot; Miss Underhill, 108 yards. Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan won the approaching contest in nine strokes, three for each ball, and Miss Sophie Starr and Mrs. Shippen tied for second place at 10 strokes.

## SWORE, SO SHE BOXED HIS EARS.

### Mrs. Muller Found Guilty of Assault and the Boy Is Fined $5.

Mrs. Lena Muller of 201 Congress Street, Jersey City, was arraigned before Police Justice Nevin yesterday, charged with boxing the ears of Joseph Kleim, a twelve-year-old boy. The evidence showed that the boy had been sent to Mrs. Muller's house on an errand, and that he became angry and swore at her.

Justice Nevin found Mrs. Muller guilty of assault, but suspended sentence on payment of costs. He then fined the boy $5 for using profane language. The boy's father paid the money.

### Brooklyn Man Dies Suddenly.

Hamilton Wills of 73 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, died in the Hudson Street Hospital last night of a cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Wills, who was fifty-five years old, was on his way home at about 8 o'clock, in company with a friend, Charles Reed. The two were employed at 48 Vesey Street, and before parting after working late, had supped at a Park Place restaurant. Shortly after leaving there and when crossing West Broadway, Mr. Wills suddenly fell to the ground unconscious. He died an hour later.

## FOOTBALL AT CAMBRIDGE.

### Harvard Piles Up a Score of 53 Against Amherst's Total of 2.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 12.—The Harvard eleven piled up one of the largest scores of recent years in the football game with Amherst on Soldiers' Field this afternoon when the home team won by the score of 53 to 2. Amherst scored a safety on a blocked kick when the score stood 24 to 0 near the end of the first half, but the Harvard team, stung by the misplay which allowed their opponents to score, went into the game with renewed life and added 12 more points before the end of the half.

The best rushing was done by Reid and Dibble, the latter making a number of long runs around right end. Harvard scored six touch-downs in the first half, three by Dibble and the rest by Reid, Kendall, and Hallowell. In the second half touch-downs were scored by Kendall, Reid, and Brayton. Cochrane kicked eight goals out of his nine chances.

Touch-downs—Dibble, 3; Reid, 2; E. Kendall, 2; Hallowell, Brayton. Goals—Cochrane, 8. Safeties—Dibble. Time—15 and 12 minute halves. Total score—Harvard, 53; Amherst, 2.

### Lafayette Loses to Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 12.—The football team of Princeton University defeated the team from Lafayette this afternoon in the most exciting game played at Princeton this season. Lafayette played a strong game, and on several occasions gained many yards, but Princeton's goal was not once threatened. A sensational feature of the game was a play by Black, who caught the ball just as it was leaving the foot of the Lafayette full back and carried it twenty-five yards for a touch down. The score: Princeton, 34; Lafayette, 0.

### Football at West Point.

The Harvard football team will play the cadets' team at West Point on Saturday afternoon. Persons who desire to go to West Point by boat on that day can board the steamer New York at Desbrosses Street at 8:40 A. M., and at West Twenty-second Street at 9 A. M. This steamer will reach West Point at 11:50 A. M., in time for a stroll or a drive and a view of the inspection drill of the cadets.

### Pennsylvania Wins a Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The University of Virginia football eleven was defeated by Pennsylvania this afternoon in twenty-minute halves by the score of 34 to 0.

### Stevens Institute Defeats Rutgers.

Stevens Institute football team defeated the Rutgers College team yesterday at the St. George cricket grounds, Hoboken, by a score of 11 to 0.

## ACCUSES ELECTION DEPUTIES.

### Board of Health Investigating Lodging House Proprietors' Charges.

The Board of Health has been asked, and has instructed Chief Sanitary Inspector Feeney, to investigate the alleged violation of sanitary laws by Superintendent McCullagh's deputies at 358 Bowery on Monday night. Frank Campbell, the proprietor of the lodging house complains bitterly of the treatment accorded his guests—eighty or ninety in all—by these deputies. Campbell stated to the Board of Health yesterday that the deputies invaded his premises, making much noise, and acting in a disorderly manner. There was a large number of them, he said, and they burst into the rooms, even though locked, of the tenants. In several instances they climbed over the low partition in order to get into communication with the inmates of the rooms. Having previously examined the register they inquired very particularly the names of the men, and in one instance they tore the clothing off a man to establish his identity.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh said yesterday that he knew nothing about the alleged nuisances and ill-conduct of his deputies at Campbell's, except what he had read in the newspapers. He said that if any complaint should be made it ought to be made to him, so that he could attend to the case. He said he did not think the charges could be right, as he believed his men to be just.

## SALE OF PRISON-MADE GOODS.

### Trades Unionists Exercised Over Court of Appeals' Decision.

Trades union men in this city are much exercised over a decision of the Court of Appeals declaring unconstitutional the law of 1896 which requires all prison-made goods brought into this State to be labeled as such.

The District Attorney of Broome County caused the indictment of a man named Hawkins for selling in Binghamton unbranded brushes that had been made in an Ohio prison. At the trial the Supreme Court held that the law was unconstitutional, as it spans in conflict with the Inter-State Commerce law. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Division, which sustained the decision, as did the Court of Appeals on Tuesday.

Jerome F. Healy, Secretary-Treasurer of Typographical Union No. 6, said yesterday: "The case should be appealed to the United States Supreme Court." Other workingmen suggested that the statute be amended at the next Legislature, and others said it was better to agitate for a Federal law to protect workingmen against competition with prison labor. A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives over a year ago prohibiting the transportation of prison-made goods from one State to another, but Congress adjourned before it was reached on the calendar.

## THE GREAT NORTHERN'S REPORT.

### It Shows Increased Earnings and Surplus Over Last Year.

The ninth annual report of the Great Northern Railway Company, signed by President James J. Hill, was issued yesterday. It shows earnings for the system of $25,021,194, an increase of $3,284,970 over 1896-7. The net income was $13,075,897, an increase of $3,904,971. The surplus is put at $5,162,157, an increase of $3,623,441. The mileage of the system is 4,698, an increase of 139 miles. The statistical items of freight and passenger traffic are: Tons carried, 8,089,593—8,267 increase; tons carried one mile, 1,937,955,894—16,9389 increase; earnings from freight, $18,344,387—13,965 increase; earnings per ton per mile, .932c—2.5105 decrease; passengers carried, 1,715,964—14,5966 increase; passengers carried one mile, 149,641,326—52,7943 increase; earnings from passengers, $4,212,499—27,0801 increase; earnings per passenger per mile, 2,222c—14.2416 decrease.

With the report was issued the nineteenth annual report of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, leased by the Great Northern. The receipts were $5,316,447, and the expenses, $4,706,713.

## TOOK A STIRRUP CUP INDOORS.

### Brooklyn Cavaliers Surprise Barroom Loungers with New Drinking Drill.

Brooklyn has not in years been less prosaic than since its soldiers began returning from the front. Half a dozen loungers in a saloon at Ninth Avenue and Fifteenth Street saw a combination of rough riding and ready drinking the other day that would have done credit to the wild West. The swinging doors were suddenly thrust open and a horse and rider entered. The man wore a yellow uniform.

"It's Teddy Roosevelt out campaigning!" yelled the surprised drinkers in the barroom.

The horseman was followed by another similarly dressed.

"Gee!" yelled a man at the bar. "He's got his regiment with him."

The horsemen, however, were Lieut. Col. Kline and Capt. Garcia of the Fourteenth Regiment. They ranged their horses alongside the bar, tossed off a drink each, and then calmly rode out again.

### New Ship for Hamburg-American Line

The Hamburg-American Line announces that an order has just been placed with Blohm & Voss of Hamburg for the construction of a new twin-screw steamer, which is to be 600 feet on the water line, 66 feet beam, and 42 feet in depth. The total capacity for cargo, exclusive of coal, &c., will be 14,000 tons, or about 20,000 tons of forty cubic feet. There will also be ample accommodations for passengers. The steamer will be driven by two sets of quadruple expansion engines, of a power sufficient to maintain an even speed of fourteen knots. The space between the outer and the inner skin will be divided into water-tight compartments, so that in case of a heavy collision only the outer part of the ship will fill with water, leaving the rest intact. This arrangement will be a safeguard against serious accident. The steamer, which has not been named as yet, will be ready for service in May, 1900.


B. Altman & Co.

Newest shapes in Ladies' Boots, of Kid, Patent Leather and French Calf Skin, for Street and Dress wear; also Kid and Satin Slippers, Patent Leather and Kid Ties for Parties and Receptions.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY,
1,000 Pairs Ladies' Kid Walking Boots with patent leather tips, . . $2.40
500 Pairs, Ladies' Kid Walking Boots, with kid tips, . . . . . $2.55

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.


## NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

### President Callaway of the New York Central Discusses the Western Rate Situation.

President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central Railroad returned to this city yesterday from his Western trip, which was taken in company with Chauncey M. Depew. He found a great improvement in the railroad situation and in business conditions in the West. "Some of the Western lines are doing an enormous business in the carrying of passengers," said Mr. Callaway, "largely on account of the Omaha Exposition. That affair is a great success. The movement of freight in the West is large, and there are numerous indications of a healthful and permanent prosperity. All of the people are in much better spirits than they were last Spring."

With regard to railroad freight rates in the West, Mr. Callaway said: "Of course there are rate troubles, and there is not much chance of harmony in this respect until a Federal law is passed giving the railroads the power to adjust their differences on a pooling basis. While there are so many diverse interests affected by widely different conditions, it is impossible to get all of the railway lines to adhere to the same schedule of rates. Self interest asserts itself in each case. In former days Western railway rates were all made in Chicago. A different state of things prevails now. Complications have arisen over territorial divisions and the formation of shorter routes to the seaboard. Railroads in the St. Louis territory are pulling for Chicago business, and roads in the Chicago territory are pulling for St. Louis business. Rates therefore are constantly disturbed.

"The Eastern lines naturally feel the effects of the Western rate troubles. Railroad rates are very sensitive, and a disturbance at any point is almost immediately felt all along the line."

## PECOS VALLEY LINE EXTENSION.

### Will Connect at Boquillas with Mexican Northern, Mr. Hagerman Says.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 12.—James G. Hagerman of Colorado Springs is the authority for the statement that the Pecos Valley and Northeastern, the principal stock of which is controlled by him, will extend to Boquillas, on the Rio Grande, in Brewster County, to connect with the Mexican Northern, which is now being pushed from the south to the same point, as soon as the gap between Roswell, N. M., and Amarillo, Texas, shall have been completed by the construction force of the Pecos Valley company.

If the Pecos Valley Road connects at Boquillas with the Mexican Northern, the result will be a through route from Chicago and Kansas City to the City of Mexico several hundred miles shorter than any other.

### Union Pacific Directorate.

These Directors for the Union Pacific were elected yesterday: Oliver Ames, Horace G. Burt, George Q. Cannon, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., John W. Doane, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, George J. Gould, E. H. Harriman, Marvin Hughitt, Henry B. Hyde, Otto H. Kahn, Roswell Miller, Winslow S. Pierce, Jacob H. Schiff, and James Stillman. This Directorate is the same as that elected for the Oregon Short Line: Oliver Ames, Francis S. Bangs, Horace G. Burt, Samuel Carr, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., W. D. Cornish, George J. Gould, E. H. Harriman, Thomas R. Jones, Otto H. Kahn, Gardiner M. Lane, James Loeb, Oliver W. Mink, Winslow S. Pierce, and W. W. E. Glyn. The board for the Pacific Coast Company, formerly the Oregon Improvement, is: One year—Hamilton H. Durand, Herbert A. Tucker, John Kean; two years—E. S. Harriman, Daniel S. Lamont, Henry W. Cannon; three years—Grant B. Schley, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., J. E. Helmerdinger.

### Boston and Maine Railroad Election.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 12.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boston and Maine Railroad was held here this morning. It was voted to fix the number of Directors at fourteen, a decrease of one. The election resulted as follows: Lucius Tuttle, Boston; Samuel C. Lawrence, Medford; Joseph S. Ricker, Portland; Richard Olney, Boston; A. M. Sullowway, Franklin, N. H.; Joseph Wilkins, Brookline; Walter Hunnewell, Wellesley; Henry R. Reed, Boston; Lewis P. Ledyard, New York; Henry M. Whitney, Brookline; William Whiting, Holyoke; Henry F. Dimock, New York; John A. Hall, Springfield, and Alexander Cochrane.

### Canadian Pacific Arbitration.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—A meeting of the Arbitration Committee recently agreed upon by the Western roads to determine whether the Canadian Pacific Railroad is entitled to a differential over the American roads on freight traffic from the East to California was held here to-day.

### Boston and Providence Railroad.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boston and Providence Railroad was held here to-day. Ten stockholders were present. All the old Directors were re-elected.

## NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Netherlands Fire Insurance Company of Holland has been admitted to Maine and to the District of Columbia.

Otis A. Murphey of Barnesville, Ga., has been appointed special agent of Weed & Kennedy's companies for Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida.

The insurance on the dwelling of George S. Schaefer, Whitestone, L. I., which was severely damaged by fire early Tuesday morning, was distributed as follows: Imperial, $7,500; Philadelphia Underwriters, $5,000; New England Underwriters, $2,500; Pacific, $10,000; Atlanta Home, $10,000.

The hearing before Alfred Lauterbach, who was appointed referee to take testimony affecting the petition of the stockholders of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company, for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation, was continued yesterday and a further adjournment taken until to-day.

The local fire insurance managers commented favorably yesterday upon the reorganization of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association, which was effected on Tuesday. One English manager said that it would tend to assist materially in the formation of a new tariff association in the metropolitan district.

The managers of the liability insurance companies, who have been facing a critical situation in regard to the preservation of rates, met yesterday in a conference which may last for several days, and which is designed to end in radical action of some description. President J. G. Batterson of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford said last night that it was not yet possible to say whether the new manual of liability insurance rates, which went into effect on Oct. 1, would be affected by the measures which may be decided upon by the present conference. He said, however, that an increase in the number and strength of the outside companies would not induce the managers to abandon the present bureau for the collection of statistics, relative to the framing of liability rates. The companies represented in the conference include all of the casualty companies doing business in the United States except four—the Frankfort, the Frankfort-American, the Maryland Casualty, and the New Amsterdam.

# ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

## New Yorks Again Break Even with the Baltimores.

## SEYMOUR PITCHED TWO GAMES

### Brooklyns Close Their Season at Home with a Defeat—Bostons Lose in Washington—Other Games.

#### How the Clubs Stand.

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 101 | 46 | .687 |
| Baltimore | 95 | 52 | .646 |
| Cincinnati | 92 | 60 | .605 |
| Chicago | 84 | 65 | .564 |
| Cleveland | 80 | 66 | .548 |
| Philadelphia | 76 | 70 | .521 |
| New York | 75 | 73 | .507 |
| Pittsburg | 72 | 75 | .490 |
| Louisville | 68 | 80 | .459 |
| Brooklyn | 53 | 89 | .373 |
| Washington | 51 | 99 | .340 |
| St. Louis | 39 | 111 | .260 |

#### Results of League Games Yesterday.

Baltimore, 2; New York, 1.
New York, 6; Baltimore, 2.
Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Washington, 10; Boston, 1.
Cincinnati, 5; Louisville, 2.
Louisville, 4; Cincinnati, 1.
Pittsburg, 9; Cleveland, 1.
Cleveland, 5; Pittsburg, 2.

#### Games To-day.

Washington in New York.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.
Boston in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Louisville.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

The Brooklyns lost to the Philadelphias in the final game at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. The game was decidedly interesting throughout, and was in doubt until the last batter was retired. The Philadelphias also opened the season at Washington Park last April, winning before a crowd of 12,000 persons. At yesterday's game there were not more than 800 persons present, but it was almost too cool for baseball, and only those that brought overcoats were comfortable. Pitchers Dunn and Platt had a struggle for supremacy. The latter, however, had a trifle the best of it, and, aided by two errors, won the honors. Two difficult catches by Jones in right field were fielding features. The home club has not had a profitable season, its losses amounting, it is said, to about $15,000. Score:

| BROOKLYN. | R | I | B | P | O | A

# THE MORRIS PARK RACES

## No Stake Events on the Card, but the Sport Is Interesting.

## ONE FAVORITE IS SUCCESSFUL

### George Keene Again Returned an Easy Winner in the Three-Year-Old Handicap—Gov. Budd's Steeplechase.

There were no stake events on the programme at Morris Park yesterday, but there were six well-contested events—handicaps and overnight purses—which brought out spirited finishes. There were also any number of surprises, for in only one race was a favorite successful, so at the end of the day's sport the talent went home with depleted bankrolls, while the bookmakers wore happy smiles. Governor Budd, who has been showing up well of late in all of his cross-country races, was overlooked in the two-mile steeplechase, and Trillion was made the favorite. But when it came to racing, Governor Budd was far the best horse in the field of six, and after running well up all through he pulled out at the end and won easily by four lengths.

In the second race Miss Miriam was played by the talent as if the race was already over, but the filly shared the run of hard luck which seems to have fallen over the horses in Mr. Paget's stable, and was beaten in a drive by a neck, after leading up to the final sixteenth pole. Momentum, who beat her, had a lot of speed in reserve, but his jockey, Spencer, did not push him out.

The handicap for three-year-olds at seven furlongs proved to be an easy victory for George Keene, who has seemingly been given more than his share of hard work since the Morris Park meeting opened. The track was quite muddy, and just to the liking of Sensational, who made all the running up to the head of the stretch. At this point George Keene rushed up into third place, and from then on was never in danger. Tabouret made a determined rush toward the end, but could not get up with George Keene.

The best finish of the day was that between Continental and Headlight II. in the sixth race, at a mile. The pair were almost on even terms as the last turn was taken, and both were driving for every ounce in them. Maher, however, hugged the rail and Headlight II. couldn't get up to Continental, who won by a short head. Prestidigitatrice too, had a hard drive of it in the two-year-old filly race, and, after being pocketed, Littlefield got her through in time to win by a neck, beating Lady Lindsey and Effervescent, who finished respectively second and third, heads apart.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, to the winner, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. About two miles. Time—4:00½.

1—Governor Budd, W. L. Oliver's br. g., 5 years, by Fresno-Rosa G., 163 pounds, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Hogan)

2—Trillion, W. C. Hayes's ch. g., aged, 163, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Weiler)

3—El Cid, F. E. Fontaine's br. g., 4, 145, 20 to 1.....(Barry)

Equerry, 163, 4 to 1 (Anderson); Trayella, 145, 30 to 1, (Clark,) and Widower, 141, 15 to 1, (Penn,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; twenty lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages. By subscription of $10 each, to the winner, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last three-quarters of the Withers mile. Time—1:16½.

1—Momentum, Goughacre Stable's b. c., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Tyranny, 110 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Spencer)

2—Miss Miriam, Sydney Paget's b. f., 3, 114, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Maher)

3—Marito, P. J. Miles's b. f., 3, 87, 12 to 1.....(J. Weber)

Orion, 118, 8 to 5, (Taral,) and Takanassee, 112, 10 to 1, (Burns,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; six lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $750; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:24¾.

1—Helen Thomas, J. E. Madden's ch. f., by Hanover-Fleur d'Or, 87 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(R. Lewis)

2—Morning, J. Rowe & Co.'s. br. f., 92, 3 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Corberley)

3—Leando, F. V. Alexandre's ch. c., 96, 5 to 1.....(Burns)

Kirkwood, 90, 6 to 1, (Moody;) Greatlands, 95, 7 to 1, (Dawson,) Belle of Troy, 102, 12 to 1, (Maher;) Passe Partout, 92, 60 to 1, (McGann;) Flavius, 100, 30 to 1, (Lambley;) Colonel Tenny, 99, 30 to 1, (Ryan;) Campus, 105, 20 to 1, (Jones;) Tartan, 102, 100 to 1, (Leary;) Miss Smile, 92, 20 to 1, (Weber,) and Belle of Hay, 97, 60 to 1, (Rowden,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Fell.

Won in a drive by half a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:30½.

1—George Keene, S. C. Hildreth's b. c., by Ondonda-Bessie Hinckley, 119 pounds, 9 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Clawson)

2—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. f., 111, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Turner)

3—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 95, 7 to 1.....(Corberley;)

Kit, 92, 10 to 1, (Corberley;) Bardella, 107, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Danforth, 106, 8 to 1, (Jones,) and Geisha, 109, 5 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, non-winners of $1,000. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse Course. Time—0:59½.

1—Prestidigitatrice, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., by Springfield-Active, 112 pounds, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Littlefield)

2—Lady Lindsey, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 112, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Burns)

3—Effervescent, Kensico Stable's b. f., 112, 6 to 1.....(Hirsch)

Merry Heart, 112, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Caroba, 112, 10 to 1, (Sims,) and Lamily, 112, 3 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners during the meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:43.

1—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6 years, by Luke Blackburn-Aileen, 104 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)

2—Headlight II., C. M. Miller's ch. h., 5, 104, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Turner)

3—Double Quick, S. C. Hildreth's ch. h., 5, 104, 8 to 1.....(Clawson)

Lompoc, 91, 6 to 1, (Moody;) and Manassas, 105, 6 to 5, (James,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

### The Card To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs on the Eclipse course.

| Pounds | | Pounds |
|---|---|---|
| Trolley | 126 | Armament ..... 112 |
| St. Callatine | 126 | King Menclik ..... 108 |
| Takanassee | 120 | Inspection ..... 108 |
| High Degree | 119 | Salaire ..... 101 |
| Foluca | 119 | Woodbud ..... 98 |
| Swamp Angel | 116 | Red Spider ..... 97 |
| Counsellor Welnberg | 112 | |

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Six and a half furlongs on the Withers course.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Neck | 104 | The Hub | 99 |
| Passaic | 102 | Lepoda | 95 |
| King's Prince | 99 | Tendresse | 93 |
| Gaze | 99 | Colonel Tenny | 91 |

THIRD RACE.—The Hunter Handicap, for fillies three years old. One mile and an eighth.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Briar Sweet | 131 | Martha H. | 105 |
| Lillian Belle | 114 | L'Alouette | 104 |
| St. Callatine | 110 | Kenmore Queen | 102 |
| Clonsilla | 107 | Kilt | 95 |
| Leverock | 107 | | |

FOURTH RACE.—The Westchester Handicap, for all ages. Six and a half furlongs on the Withers course.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sweetness | 131 | Autumn | 113 |
| Macy | 126 | Tuca | 107 |
| George Keene | 124 | Blarney Stone | 106 |
| Bendoran | 124 | Rhinelander | 103 |
| St. Callatine | 117 | Lady Marian | 95 |

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. The Withers mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Domineer | 110 | Autumn | 107 |
| Manuel | 110 | Acushla | 107 |
| Manius | 110 | La Peni ente | 1 7 |
| Duke of Middlebery | 110 | Maryland-r | 100 |
| Cormorant | 110 | Doctor Fitzsimmons | 100 |
| King Barleycorn | 110 | | |

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling. The Withers mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Candelara | 114 | Poet | 103 |
| Estaca | 106 | Decarter | 102 |
| Banquo II | 108 | Scotch Plaid | 101 |
| Knight of the Garter | 106 | Premier | 101 |
| Tinge | 106 | Oxnard | 98 |
| Maximo Gomez | 105 | | |

### Sale of Guttenberg Track Postponed.

Many bidders congregated yesterday at New Jersey's famous Guttenberg race track to participate in the parceling off of the land to the highest bidders, but at the last moment the Chancery Court granted a stay of sale until Nov. 15. It was obtained by representatives of the owners, who claimed the notice of sale given had not been sufficient.

# THE RACING AT NEWMARKET.

### Tod Sloane Wins One Race and Rides Second in Two.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—At the second day's racing of the Newmarket second October meeting to-day the Autumn Handicap was won by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's three-year-old chestnut colt Sacripant. High Treasurer, the property of Lord Howe and ridden by Tod Sloane, the American jockey, was unplaced. This race is a handicap of 10 sovereigns each for starters, with 200 sovereigns added, for three-year-olds and upward, the second to receive 20 sovereigns out of the stakes; entrance, 4 sovereigns. There were five starters in this event and the betting was 6 to 4 against High Treasurer.

In the Kennett Plate, Lord Rosebery's three-year-old bay filly Ebba, with Tod Sloane up, had a walk-over. This race is of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds and upward; entrance, 3 sovereigns.

Sir J. Miller's four-year-old bay colt Chaleureux won the Cesarewitch Stakes. Asterie, the property of Sir R. Waldie Griffiths, ridden by Tod Sloane, finished second. This race is a handicap of 25 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit, with 500 sovereigns added, for three-year-olds and upward, the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns and the third 100 sovereigns out of the stakes; entrance, 5 sovereigns. There were fifteen starters over the Cesarewitch Course, distance, 2 miles 2 furlongs and 35 yards, and the result in detail was as follows:

Sir J. Miller's four-year-old b. c. Chaleureux, by Goodfellow, out of L'Eté.....1

Sir R. Waldie Griffiths's four-year-old b. f. Asterie, by Tristam, out of Sonsie Queen.....2

"Mr. Jersey's" (Mrs. Langtry's) six-year-old ch. h. Merman, by Grand Flaneur, out of Seaweed .....3

The betting previous to the start was 75 to 20 against Chaleureux, 8 to 1 against Asterie, and 7 to 1 against Merman.

A selling plate, for two-year-olds, was won by Mr. H. McCalmont's bay gelding Korosko, ridden by Tod Sloane. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's bay filly Vinca was second, and Mr. W. A. Jarvis's Mack Olive was third. The betting was 3 to 1 against Korosko.

The Second October Nursery Stakes, a handicap of 10 sovereigns each for starters, with 200 sovereigns added, for two-year-olds, the second to receive 25 sovereigns out of the stakes, was won by Mr. J. Snarry's bay filly Model Agnes. Lord Dunraven's bay colt Morgante, with Tod Sloane up, was among the sixteen starters, but was not placed. The betting was 9 to 4 against Morgante.

Lord Zetland's three-year-old bay gelding Pinfold won the Select Stakes. This race is of 20 sovereigns each for starters, with 200 sovereigns added, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; for three-year-olds and upward; entrance, 5 sovereigns. Mr. W. Ward's three-year-old bay colt Dunlop, ridden by Sloane, was second, and Mr. James R. Keene's Maid of Erin was third. Three horses ran in this race, over the Rowley Mile. The betting was 11 to 10 against Dunlop.

# THE RACES AT LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 12.—To-day's races of the Kentucky Horse Breeding Association resulted as follows:

First Race.—2:27 class; trotting; purse $1,000. (Two heats trotted Monday.)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bessie Owen, ch. m., by Aberdeen, (Ashtaug) | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Maggie Lass, blk. m., (West) | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | |
| Darnwood, g. g., (Thomas) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | |
| Buckmeade, b. g., (Splan) | 5 | 7 | 6 | 2 | |
| Lucile, b. m., (Culver) | 3 | 6 | 9 | 6 | |
| Chestnut King, br. s., (Benyon) | 12 | 2 | 7 | 8 | |
| Samuson, br. g., (Bowerman) | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | |
| Guy Barron, blk. h., (Saunders) | 10 | 9 | 5 | 9 | |
| Red Tape, b. m., (Ely) | 6 | 10 | 8 | 7 | |
| Will Lucile, g. g., (Hill) | 13 | 8 | 10 | dis | |
| Ambosse, ch. s., (Kenn) | 8 | 12 | dr. | | |
| Black Robert, blk. s., (Chandler) | 7 | 11 | dr. | | |
| Captain Cole, ch. g., (Owings) | 11 | dis. | | | |
| Judge Tobey, b. g., (Lyon) | d. | s. | | | |
| Bonnacura, b. h., (Burns) | dis. | | | | |

Time—2:16¼; 2:13½; 2:15; 2:16¼.

Second Race.—2:15 Class; pacing; purse, $1,000

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Birchwig, blk. g., by Birchwood, (Derydere) | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lily of the Valley, blk. m., (Matthias) | 1 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 5 |
| Harry Cozzens, b. g., (Nuckols) | 7 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Joker Patchen, ch. g., (Vanatta) | 4 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 3 |
| Eugene Todd, b. g., (McLaughlin) | 10 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 7 |
| Peaches, gr. m., (Fahreny) | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Johnny Agan, b. g., (Long) | 4 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| Bachtered, b. s., (Whitehead) | 8 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 8 |
| Elk Tom, blk. g., (Curtis) | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Miss Edith, br. m., (McCarthy) | 9 | 6 | 7 | 3 | ds |

Time—2:13½; 2:13¼; 2:12½; 2:14½; 2:14½.

Third race.—2:12 Class; trotting. Purse, $1,500.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hans McGregor, br. g., by Black. (Kenney) | 3 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Georgiana, b. m., (Noble) | 14 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 5 | |
| J. B. D., blk. g. (Ames) | 1 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 10 | |
| Aldrich, b. g., (Saunders) | 13 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Alvez, b. g., (French) | 2 | 2 | 13 | 11 | 13 | |
| Sir Charles, s. s. (Alger) | 10 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | |
| Rose Croix, rn. m., (McHenry) | 12 | 14 | 4 | 9 | 6 | |
| Dr. Leach, ch. s., (Chandler) | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | |
| Humboldt Maid, b. m., (Hegeboom) | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | |
| Brown Dick, br. g. (Rosemire) | 8 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| Nerbut, b. s., (Van Bokkelen) | 7 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 12 | |
| Mat Hurn, ch. m., (Thompson) | 11 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 11 | |
| Surpol, br. m., (Curry) | 9 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| Cargile Carne, gr. g., (McDowell) | 5 | 9 | 10 | dr. | | |

Time 2:12½; 2:11½; 2:11¼; 2:12¼; 2:11¼.

Fourth Race.—2:21 Class, Trotting. Purse $1,000.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miss Sidney, br. m., by Sidney. (Derydere) | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Harry Bik, g., (Dollinger) | 1 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 12 | |
| Lilliar M., blk. m., (Fomerfelt) | 14 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Sparta Rex, b. s., (Hutchens) | 12 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | |
| Woodside, br. s., (Marshall) | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | |
| Dr. Hench, ch. g., (McKay) | 5 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 5 | |
| John P. Stewart, b. g., (Gill) | 11 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 8 | |
| Oakley, b. g., (French) | 6 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 6 | |
| Rosie Lind, ch. h., (Kinney) | 16 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 10 | |
| Montie Bayard, b. g., (F. Harney) | 8 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 11 | |
| Bella Bells, b. m., (Chandler) | 13 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 7 | |
| Nonesuch, br. g., (Gossell) | 10 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 9 | |
| Susie Howe, gr. m., (Lesh) | 2 | 13 | 15 | 11 | ds | |
| Marguerite, ch. m., (West) | 9 | 2 | 6 | dr. | | |
| Tesla, b. g., (Moran) | 15 | 12 | 13 | ds. | | |
| Bourbon Bennell, ch. s., (Curry) | 7 | 10 | dr. | | | |

Time—2:12; 2:14¼; 2:14; 2:14¼; 2:16¾.

FIFTH RACE.—2:04 class, racing, $2,000.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anaconda, b. g., by Knight, (McHenry) | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Directly, blk. s., (West) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | |
| Cephalis, blk. s., (O'Neill) | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 | |
| Rubenstein, br. s., (Sand) | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | |
| Frank Bogash, br. s., (Bogash) | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | |
| Bumps, b. g., (Wilson) | 5 | 6 | 4 | 7 | |
| Planet, br. s., (Demarest) | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | |

Time—2:04½; 2:04½; 2:05½; 2:06¾.

### HORSE SALE AT MORRIS PARK.

A large crowd of turfmen was present yesterday in the sales paddocks at Morris Park, where a number of horses in training, the property of James R. Keene, J. A. Bennet, and the Sensation Stable were sold at auction. Handsel, J. A. Bennet's son of Hanover and Tarantella, brought the highest price of the day. He was bought by J. J. McCafferty for $4,000, and his stable companions, Dr. Parker and Sanford, brought, respectively, $2,000 and $1,250.

The horses sold, with the names of the purchasers, and the prices, are as follows:

Loiterer, b. c., 3 years, by Marden-Lucille, by Zeal; J. J. McCafferty.....$1,150

Fuglemain, b. g., 3, by Falsetto-Queenstown, by Spendthrift; H. W. Smith.....250

Veracious, ch. f., 2, by St. Leonards-Veva, by Mortemer; Turney Brothers.....500

St. Lorenzo, ch. c., 2, by St. Leonards-Dart Maiden, by St. Gatien; H. H. Hunn.....700

Shiek, ch. c., 2, by Hyderabad-Musical Gem, by Dan Godfrey; J. J. McCafferty.....375

Handsel, ch. c., 3, by Hanover-Tarantella, by Peter; J. J. McCafferty.....4,000

Sifleur, ch. g., 3, by Whistle Jacket-Mint Drop, by Bullion; W. Snow.....350

Valdiva, b. c., 2, by Candlemas-Valleria, by Lexington; W. M. Wood.....400

Dr. Parker, b. c., 2, by Laureate-La Tosca, by St. Blaise; J. D. Smith.....2,000

Sanford, br. c., 2, by Potomac-Folly, by Spendthrift; H. Clark.....1,250

Bay or brown colt, yearling, by Kinglike-Stonecrop, by Stonehenge; Columbus Stable.....1,150

### Weights for the Municipal Handicap.

The weights for the Municipal Handicap for three-year-olds and upward to be run at Morris Park Saturday, Oct. 15, at a mile and three-quarters, over the hill, are as follows:

| Pounds | | Pounds |
|---|---|---|
| Ben Holladay | 130 | Semper Ego ..... 110 |
| On Deck | 120 | Damien ..... 108 |
| Don de Oro | 120 | Buela ..... 104 |
| Senator Bland | 120 | Whistling Con ..... 103 |
| The Huguenot | 117 | Watson ..... 100 |
| Handball | 114 | Sir Vassar ..... 100 |
| Judge Denny | 114 | Tirkler ..... 100 |
| Sir Walter | 113 | Laverock ..... 99 |
| Pink Coat | 113 | Martha Second ..... 98 |
| Bannock | 112 | Thomas Cat ..... 98 |
| Goodrich | 112 | Jefferson ..... 87 |

### Annual Sale of F. P. Olcott's Horses.

The fourth annual sale of the progeny of Lord Eldon, Palatka, Athel, and other well-known trotting stallions, owned by Frederic P. Olcott, will be held on Mr. Olcott's Round Top Farm, at Bernardsville, N. J., on Saturday morning. All the stock is pledged to absolute sale. Mr. Olcott held his first annual sale in 1895, in which he parted with a lot of green and partly developed youngsters, but from which have come such money winners as Cute, Alpha, Mrs Joe, Amelia, and June.

### Sloan Prizes at Rutgers.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 12.—The winners of the prizes established in 1883 by Samuel Sloan of New York, a member of the Board of Trustees of Rutgers College, for the best entrance examination, were announced to-day. The first prize of $100 in cash and a scholarship yielding $300 has been awarded to Russell W. Leary of Elizabeth. The second prize of $50 and a scholarship yielding $300 goes to William Ten Eyck Elmendorf of New York.

# SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

## Five Companies of the Twenty-third on the Ranges.

## WORK WAS UNUSUALLY GOOD

### Every Man in Companies H and I Qualified as Marksman—Only Thirteen of Total Number Failed.

Five companies of the Twenty-third Regiment, under command of Major W. A. Stokes, left Brooklyn on a special train yesterday morning and went to Creedmoor, where they spent the day in rifle practice. The shooting by the members of the Twenty-third was unusually good. Companies H and I qualified every man as a marksman; Company G, 33 out of 36; Company D, 36 out of 42, and Company C, 43 out of 47. The scores follow:

FIELD AND STAFF.

| | 50 Yards. | 75 Yards. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Major W. A. Stokes | 2 4 3 3 4—16 | 4 4 4 0 4—16 | 32 |
| Capt. W. E. Butler | 3 3 2 4 4—16 | 4 3 4 0 4—15 | 31 |
| Co. D—Lieut. G. F. Stringer | 3 4 3 3 3—16 | 4 4 3 3 0—14 | 30 |
| Co. G—Capt. C. R Silkman | 4 4 4 4 4—20 | 3 4 3 0 0—10 | 30 |
| Lieut. A. T. Morro | 4 4 5 4 0—17 | 4 0 3 4 4—15 | 32 |
| Co. H—Capt. F. C. Dennington | 4 3 3 4 3—17 | 2 3 3 3 3—14 | 31 |
| Lieut. C. Scofield | 4 3 3 4 2—16 | 4 4 4 3 2—17 | 33 |
| Lieut. G. H. Potter | 3 4 4 3 3—17 | 4 4 4 2 0—14 | 31 |
| Co. I—Capt. G. F. Hamblin | 4 3 4 4 2—17 | 3 3 3 3 4—16 | 33 |
| Lieut. F. I. Perry | 3 4 4 3 4—18 | 4 3 3 3 4—17 | 35 |

HOSPITAL CORPS.

| | 200 Yards. | 300 Yards. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corp. W. A. Parfitt | 3 3 4 5 3—18 | 3 3 4 2 4—16 | 34 |
| William M. Evarts | 3 3 3 4 4—17 | 2 5 3 0 3—13 | 30 |
| George E. Toerge | 4 3 3 4 4—18 | 3 3 3 4 3—16 | 34 |
| James M. Tredwell | 3 5 3 3 3—17 | 3 2 2 3 4—14 | 31 |

COMPANY C.

| | 200 yds. | 300 yds. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sergt. F. M. Butler | 4 3 3 4 3—17 | 3 3 3 2 4—15 | 32 |
| Sergt. M. B. Dutcher | 3 4 4 4 4—20 | 3 4 3 3 3—16 | 36 |
| Corp. E. H. Bancker | 0 4 3 5 4—16 | 4 4 4 3 4—19 | 35 |
| Corp. W. J. Schaefer | 3 4 4 3 3—17 | 4 5 3 4 4—20 | 37 |
| Corp. P. R. Mahony | 5 5 4 3 0—17 | 4 4 3 3 3—17 | 34 |
| Corp. G. N. Shafer | 4 4 3 5 3—19 | 5 5 3 5 5—23 | 42 |
| Corp. F. F. Evans | 3 5 3 4 3—18 | 3 5 4 3 4—19 | 37 |
| Corp. J. W. Reynolds | 4 3 4 4 3—18 | 0 3 3 4 3—13 | 31 |
| Private F. C. Allen | 3 3 4 3 4—17 | 3 4 3 4 4—18 | 35 |
| Private H. T. Sacred | 4 4 4 4 0—16 | 5 3 4 3 0—15 | 31 |
| Private J. H. Blaisdel | 4 4 4 4 0—16 | 2 4 4 0 4—14 | 30 |
| Private E. A. Blorkman | 2 3 4 4 4—17 | 4 2 4 0 4—14 | 31 |
| Private D. C. Campbell | 4 2 2 5 3—16 | 5 2 3 4 4—18 | 34 |
| Private J. Coger | 3 3 3 3 4—17 | 3 2 4 4 0—13 | 30 |
| Private E. M. Clark | 3 4 3 4 3—17 | 3 4 2 4 3—16 | 33 |
| Private W. C. Candee | 4 2 5 4 4—19 | 3 4 0 4 4—15 | 34 |
| Private J. B. B. Douglas | 3 2 4 4 4—17 | 3 4 4 3 5—19 | 36 |
| Private H. A. Dumper | 3 4 4 3 4—18 | 4 3 4 5 4—20 | 38 |
| Private F. A. Egerton | 4 3 3 3 2—15 | 0 3 5 3 4—15 | 30 |
| Private George V. Ellery | 4 4 3 4 4—19 | 3 4 4 3 0—14 | 33 |
| Private A. J. Gallagher | 5 3 3 3 3—17 | 3 4 4 3 3—17 | 34 |
| Private J. H. Gebhardt, Jr. | 4 5 0 4 2—15 | 3 3 5 3 2—16 | 31 |
| Private W. M. Hassell | 4 4 5 3 4—20 | 2 4 5 3 4—18 | 38 |
| Private A. H. Howlett | 5 3 4 2 2—16 | 1 2 3 4 4—17 | 33 |
| Private J. R. Higgins | 3 3 4 5 3—18 | 4 0 3 4 4—15 | 33 |
| Private M. O. Jordan | 4 4 1 5 2—16 | 4 0 3 3 3—13 | 29 |
| Private J. D. Kilmeyer | 3 4 0 5 4—16 | 5 0 3 3 5—16 | 32 |
| Private J. F. Kerr | 3 3 3 4 3—16 | 2 3 3 3 3—14 | 30 |
| Private F. L. King | 3 3 2 3 4—15 | 2 4 4 2 3—15 | 30 |
| Private W. M. Kerins | 3 4 3 4 4—18 | 3 4 3 3 3—16 | 34 |
| Private H. Lach | 3 4 4 5 3—19 | 4 4 4 3 4—19 | 38 |
| Private L. Little | 3 5 4 0 4—16 | 4 2 2 4 0—12 | 28 |
| Private W. H. Mathews | 4 4 4 4 4—20 | 4 3 4 3 3—17 | 37 |
| Private J. E. Mullarky | 4 3 4 3 4—18 | 3 3 3 3 3—15 | 33 |
| Private E. A. Mayhew | 4 4 3 4 4—19 | 2 4 3 5 5—19 | 38 |
| Private W. E. Norris | 3 3 3 3 3—15 | 2 3 4 3 4—16 | 31 |
| Private S. B. Peck | 4 5 2 2 4—17 | 2 4 2 4 2—14 | 31 |
| Private S. L. Parker | 2 2 2 4 4—14 | 2 3 3 3 3—14 | 31 |
| Private C. H. Pulis | 3 3 3 3 3—15 | 5 4 2 4 5—20 | 35 |
| Private E. J. Phillips | 3 4 4 5 0—16 | 4 3 0 0 4—15 | 31 |
| Private H. J. Sparks | 3 2 3 5 3—16 | 5 3 4 5 4—21 | 37 |
| Private James F. Torney | 3 2 5 3 5—18 | 3 4 0 4 4—15 | 33 |
| Private A. S. Webb | 4 0 3 5 4—16 | 4 4 2 4 4—18 | 34 |

COMPANY D.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sergt. W. A. Robinson | 3 4 4 3 3—17 | 5 3 3 2 3—16 | 33 |
| Sergt. T. L. Chapman | 5 3 4 3 3—18 | 3 3 3 4 0—13 | 31 |
| Sergt. W. Zalss | 3 3 3 3 3—15 | 3 3 3 3 4—16 | 31 |
| Corp. W. H. Shattuck | 3 3 3 4 4—17 | 4 2 4 3 0—13 | 30 |
| Corp. C. Anderson | 2 3 4 4 3—16 | 4 4 5 2 4—19 | 35 |
| Corp. C. Ledlard | 3 4 4 3 3—17 | 4 5 3 4 4—20 | 37 |
| F. Ackerman | 3 3 3 3 3—15 | 4 5 3 4 2—18 | 33 |
| G. Bassford | 4 4 3 3 3—17 | 2 2 3 2 4—13 | 30 |
| J. Cole | 2 3 4 4 3—16 | 4 4 2 3 3—16 | 32 |
| J. Cole | 3 3 4 4 3—17 | 3 4 4 3 3—17 | 34 |
| G. Dusenbury, Jr | 3 3 4 3 2—15 | 2 4 2 4 3—13 | 28 |
| E. J. Devy | 4 2 3 3 3—15 | 4 3 2 4 2—15 | 30 |
| E. C. Fitzpatrick | 4 4 4 4 3—19 | 3 5 4 4 4—20 | 39 |
| C. Field | 4 4 3 2 4—17 | 4 3 4 4 3—18 | 35 |
| R. H. Gosman | 4 2 3 4 5—18 | 4 4 3 2 0—13 | 31 |
| J. F. Lacroix | 4 4 3 3 3—17 | 3 4 4 2 3—16 | 33 |
| F. Leonhart | 3 3 3 2 4—15 | 3 3 3 3 3—15 | 30 |
| T. Moore | 3 4 4 4 4—19 | 3 3 3 3 4—16 | 35 |
| J. S. Park | 4 3 4 4 4—19 | 2 0 4 5 0—12 | 31 |
| C. S. Pool | 3 3 3 5 4—18 | 2 0 3 3 4—12 | 30 |
| H. B. Remington | 2 3 3 4 4—16 | 3 4 4 3 2—16 | 32 |
| G. Rasch | 4 4 4 3 4—19 | 3 3 3 3 3—15 | 34 |
| G. E. Smith | 4 4 4 2 3—17 | 4 4 4 3 0—15 | 32 |
| E. W. Saunders | 4 4 4 3 4—19 | 4 3 2 4 4—17 | 36 |
| J. W. Sweeney | 3 3 4 5 4—19 | 4 4 3 4 3—18 | 37 |
| P. Schuessler | 4 3 4 4 4—19 | 4 4 3 4 3—18 | 37 |
| H. Talmadge | 2 3 3 4 4—16 | 5 3 3 2 3—16 | 32 |
| C. C. Thurston | 3 4 4 0 4—15 | 2 2 3 5 3—15 | 30 |
| C. F. Valentine | 4 2 4 2 3—15 | 4 2 5 4 3—18 | 33 |
| C. F. Varrelman | 4 4 3 3 4—18 | 3 3 3 4 4—17 | 35 |
| H. Varrlman | 0 4 2 4 5—15 | 4 4 2 4 3—17 | 32 |
| E. Walker | 4 2 4 4 3—17 | 0 2 4 5 3—14 | 31 |
| W. H. Wardell | 3 4 3 4 3—17 | 3 3 4 0 3—13 | 30 |
| H. K. Zust | 3 3 4 3 3—16 | 4 4 3 4 4—19 | 35 |

COMPANY G.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sergt. D. B. Blanton | 4 5 3 5 4—21 | 2 4 3 2 0—11 | 32 |
| Sergt. F. E. Mendes | 4 4 5 2 3—18 | 3 4 4 3 2—16 | 34 |
| Sergt. S. S. Nostrand | 4 3 3 4 2—16 | 3 4 2 3 3—15 | 31 |
| Capt. S. Pilcher | 4 3 4 4 4—19 | 4 3 4 5 0—16 | 35 |
| Capt. W. R. Koller | 4 0 3 4 4—15 | 4 3 4 5 0—16 | 31 |
| Capt. F. F. Phillips | 4 2 4 4 4—18 | 4 4 5 3 5—21 | 39 |
| Corp. L. Brooks | 2 4 4 3 3—16 | 4 4 4 4 3—19 | 35 |
| Corp. W. Beals | 3 4 4 4 4—19 | 2 4 3 3 3—15 | 34 |
| Corp. W. M. Crawford | 3 3 4 3 3—16 | 4 3 3 3 3—16 | 32 |
| Private R. V. Bates | 4 3 4 4 4—19 | 3 5 0 2 2—12 | 31 |
| Private A. W. Bates | 2 5 3 3 4—17 | 3 3 4 5 0—15 | 32 |
| Private J. W. Brackett | 2 3 4 3 3—15 | 4 4 3 5 3—19 | 34 |
| Private S. J. Brown | 2 3 4 4 4—17 | 4 3 3 0 3—13 | 30 |
| Private L. H. Conklin | 5 5 5 5 5—25 | 4 0 0 5 0— 9 | 34 |
| Private D. P. Dutcher | 4 4 4 4 4—20 | 4 3 3 3 4—17 | 37 |
| Private A. C. Gerow | 3 3 4 0 5—15 | 4 0 3 3 4—14 | 29 |
| Private I. A. Green | 3 5 4 3 2—17 | 4 3 0 4 3—14 | 31 |
| Private C. K. Hunter | 3 4 3 4 3—17 | 4 3 2 4 4—17 | 34 |
| Private J. Jones | 2 4 4 4 4—18 | 3 3 2 3 5—16 | 34 |
| Private J. H. Joost | 3 3 4 3 3—16 | 3 3 2 4 4—17 | 33 |
| Private H. D. Joose | 4 3 2 2 4—15 | 4 0 4 4 3—15 | 30 |
| Private H. B. Lawton, Jr | 4 3 0 4 4—15 | 4 4 3 2 4—17 | 32 |
| Private W. Mace | 0 4 4 4 4—16 | 3 3 4 4 4—19 | 35 |
| Private J. B. Logan | 4 3 4 3 5—19 | 3 4 0 3 3—13 | 32 |
| Private H. D. McCoy | 3 3 2 4 4—16 | 5 3 4 3 4—19 | 35 |
| Private A. B. Phillips, Jr | 3 4 4 2 3—16 | 3 0 3 5 3—14 | 30 |
| Private E. E. Rowland | 4 3 4 3 2—16 | 0 2 4 4 4—14 | 30 |
| Private M. O. Richardson | 3 3 4 3 2—15 | 3 4 3 5 0—15 | 30 |
| Private J. R. Sawyer | 3 4 4 2 2—15 | 3 2 3 4 4—16 | 31 |
| Private C. H. Townsend, Jr | 5 4 4 4 5—22 | 2 4 3 4 5—18 | 40 |
| Private F. H. Warland | 3 2 3 4 3—15 | 3 3 3 3 3—15 | 30 |

COMPANY H.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sergt. G. E. Hall | 3 4 3 2 2—15 | 5 4 3 0 3—15 | 30 |
| Sergt. S. M. Wood | 3 4 2 4 2—15 | 4 2 3 2 4—15 | 30 |
| Sergt. J. P. D. Shiebler | 5 5 5 5 4—24 | 4 3 4 4 

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad,
municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon PINKNEY WHYTE and GEORGE C. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City, as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
CLARENCE CARY, } Committee.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

TACOMA LAND COMPANY
REORGANIZATION.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE TACOMA LAND COMPANY:

The Reorganization Agreement dated July 20th, 1898, having been signed by a majority in interest of the Stockholders, is hereby declared operative. Stockholders who wish to become parties to the agreement, must deposit their stock, properly indorsed, with the Depositary of the Committee, the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on or before November 1st, 1898, and receive therefor the Trust Company's negotiable Certificates. After November 1 next deposits of stock will be accepted, if at all, only upon such terms and conditions as the Reorganization Committee may impose. Copies of the Reorganization Agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company, or from the Chairman of the Committee at his office, No. 120 Broadway.

Dated New York, Oct. 10, 1898.

SAMUEL E. KILNER, Chairman.
DANIEL S. LAMONT,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL,
JOHN U. BROOKMAN,
WILLIAM T. WRIGHT,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

KNICKERBOCKER
TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice Pres. & Actg. Pres.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FREDK L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT CO.
First Mtge. Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
DUE IN 1913.

In view of the default of the interest on the above bonds, the undersigned, owning or representing a large proportion of said issue, have consented to act as a committee, with a view to protecting the interests of all the bondholders, and invite deposits with the GUARANTY TRUST CO., corner Nassau and Cedar Sts., New York, which is now prepared to receive bonds and deliver receipts in exchange therefor.

J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 9 Broad St.,
T. DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St.
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF
The National Linseed Oil Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the time for the deposit of stock of the National Linseed Oil Company with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK has been extended to such date as may be fixed hereafter by the Committee.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR,
JAMES H. ECKELS, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President, and
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Mo., Kan. & East. 2nd 5s
FOR SALE BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.


# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Stock market irregular.

Stock Exchange business continues restricted. Chief activity shows still in the trust stocks, where manipulation proceeds in free and easy fashion.

Speculators who have been selling Northern Pacific stock because of faith in fables representing that Mr. James J. Hill and Mr. J. P. Morgan have become enemies were brought up yesterday in a short turn—Northern Pacific common stock, which has been so much under the hammer for days past, becoming the strongest stock on the list. Speculators who were selling it short at 38 and under were glad to rush to cover at 40 or better.

In all the hubbub talk with which Wall Street has been assailed recently, there has at no time been any question raised as to the fact that the Northern Pacific Railroad is actually earning substantial dividends on its common capital stock—not only earning such dividends, but earning handsome surpluses in addition.

It may be that Northern Pacific shares are not yet well enough seasoned to become stock market leaders, though some theorists have been proceeding on enthusiastic views of that sort. But quite apart from what may be the ups or downs of the shares on the Stock Exchange, it is now become a matter of record that the reorganized Northern Pacific Company is accomplishing results that are simply phenomenal, and though Wall Street may for a time ignore current exhibits, market values in the long run are bound to be influenced and controlled by records continually inspiriting.

***

Bear traders continue to bombard the Street with depressing tales abundant and various. Apprehensions that free silver may be in control of the next Congress, apprehensions that the peace convention in Paris may result in a renewal of war with Spain—such nonsense gets circulation and to some extent attention. Difficult as reasonable men may find it to comprehend the fact, it is none the less true that stocks are sold short in Wall Street on just such foolish bases. And the result is that a short interest extends throughout the general market greater than has been the average at any time for a long while past.

***

Only one genuinely serious phase shows in the security market, and that reflects the dangers attending blind pool manipulation of "industrials," like Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust. Again yesterday those two stocks stood for almost as many Stock Exchange transactions as all the rest of the list put together. Sugar Trust lost a fraction for the day; Tobacco Trust fell off about 2 points. Both made new low records in their current downward movement. In both stocks selling by inside interests seemed to be evident and on a large scale—attended by strenuous manipulative efforts to hold quotations as firmly as possible pending the execution of unloading processes.

Deliveries were yesterday openly made of certificates in the names of Sugar Trust Trustees, some such certificates having been issued as long ago as 1894.

***

Railway earnings reports continue almost uniformly encouraging. Nearly every important system shows increases. It looks as if the pace set by the St. Paul was being followed fairly well by every other important road in Western territory.

***

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $19,000 3s, coupon, at 105⅞@105½; $500 do., registered, at 104⅝; $2,100 do., small, at 105¼@104⅝@105⅜@105¼; $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 127⅛, and $25,000 do., coupon, at 127⅜.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Oil | 1¼ | Inter. Paper | ¾ |
| Am. Steel & Wire | ¾ | Lake Erie & West | ½ |
| Am. Steel & W. pf. | 1½ | Manhattan Cons. | ⅝ |
| At., Top. & S. F. pf. | ⅝ | N. Y. Central | ⅝ |
| Central Pacific | 1¼ | Northern Pacific | 1¾ |
| Chi. & Alton | 1 | Northern Pac. pf. | 1 |
| Chi., B. & Q. | ⅝ | Pacific Coast | 1¼ |
| Chi., M. & St. P. | ⅞ | Pac. Coast 2d pf. | 2 |
| Chi., M. & St. P. pf. | 3 | Penn. Railroad | ⅞ |
| Chicago & N. W. | 1½ | Pullman Car | ½ |
| Chi., R. & Pac. | ½ | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. | ½ |
| Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. | ¾ | St. Paul & Omaha | 2½ |
| C., L. & W pf. | ⅝ | Union Pacific | ¾ |
| Consolidated Gas | 3 | Union Pacific pf. | 1⅛ |
| Consolidated Ice | ½ | U. S. Rubber | 1⅛ |
| Great North. pf. | 1 | U. S. Rubber pf. | 1 |
| Hawaiian Sugar | 1½ | | |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 3 | Met. Street Ry. | ½ |
| Am. Sp. Mfg. pf. | ½ | Minn. Iron, t. r. | Stn. |
| Am. Sugar Refs. | ½ | Mo., K. & Texas pf. | ⅜ |
| Am. Tobacco | 1⅞ | N. J. Central | ⅝ |
| B. & Ohio, all in. pd. | ½ | Norfolk & West. pf. | 1 |
| B. & Ohio stp. | 1 | Texas & Pacific | ⅛ |
| Chi., Ind. & Louis. | ⅝ | Third Avenue | 6 |
| Chi., Ind. & L. pf. | 1¼ | West. Union Tel. | ¾ |
| Denver & R. G. | ½ | W. & L. E. pf., 4th assessment pd. | 1 |
| Inter. Paper pf. | ¾ | | |
| Laclede Gas | ⅝ | | |

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ann Arbor 1st | 1 | L. St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r. | 1 |
| Cent. Pac., S. J. 6s. | 1½ | Wabash, deb. B. | 1 |

**Bonds Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C., M. & St. P. 1st, C. P. & W. 5s | 1⅝ | Nat. Starch Mfg. 6s. | 1¼ |
| Den. & R. G. imp. 5s. | 1 | N. Y., Sus. & W. gen. | 3 |
| Gen. Electric deb. 5s. | 1 | Tenn., C. & I. 1st, Birm. | 1½ |
| L. E. & West. 2d 5s. | 1 | Union El. 1st, t. r. | 1½ |

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $161,898,504; balance, $12,760,416; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,031,844.

Money on call in London at 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 per cent. for short and 3@3⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81⅛@$4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84@$4.84⅛ for demand, $4.84⅛@$4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long, and 5.22½, less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅞, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—5c premium @par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium, telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

## THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅞, to 110¾; Union Pacific preferred, ¾, to 67; New York Central, ⅝, to 118⅝; Reading, ¼, to 8⅞; Illinois Central, ¼, to 112⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 55⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 13⅜. Atchison sold at 12⅞, Canadian Pacific at 86¾, Erie first preferred at 34⅝, Pennsylvania at 60⅛, and Northern Pacific preferred at 77⅛. Bank of England lost £14,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 102f. 30c., and exchange on London was 25f. 32c.

## BUYING OF THE GRANGERS.

All three conspicuous Granger shares showed strength yesterday on buying of apparently excellent character. St. Paul made a net gain of nearly a point, Rock Island gained a full point, while Burlington made a fractional advance. Of all three stocks there was more commission-house buying than has recently been seen.

## "A FIGHT TO THE FINISH."

About 80,000 shares of Sugar Trust stock were dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. After selling at 111½, it fell to 109, the closing quotation being but a fraction above the day's lowest figure.

Some Wall Street gossips persist in "settling" the sugar trade fight. The statement of the representative of Messrs. Arbuckle quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, averring that no settlement had been made and that they knew of no plans for settlement, was yesterday afternoon supplemented by the following laconic statement by an officer of the Sugar Trust itself:

"This fight is a fight to the finish."

## TOBACCO TRUST FINANCE.

Reports that the Tobacco Trust is practically to double the amount of its common stock outstanding—lifting the present figure of $21,000,000 to $40,000,000—got consideration in Wall Street despite equivocal statements—intended to be construed as denials—which came from some insiders.

Some time ago a syndicate was organized to underwrite a big issue of new Tobacco Trust stock, and yesterday members of this syndicate received formal notice that they would not be called upon to participate by taking any part of the proposed issue. It had been intended to offer new stock to shareholders at a price considerably lower than the market quotation of Tobacco Trust stock as it ruled in midsummer. But the recent demoralization in the market for the stock seems to have completely upset the plan and made untenable certain features of the underwriting syndicate plan. In some quarters it is believed that a large amount of the new Tobacco Trust issue has already been marketed by a Stock Exchange firm which has been borrowing old stock for delievery against the new certificates.

Wall Street, however, can have only guesses and theories about Tobacco Trust affairs—even when official statements come along.

## FLOWER BULLISHNESS.

Both of the Northern Pacific stocks were notably strong yesterday, the common selling up to 40¾ and the preferred to 75½, and both closing at their highest prices. The common stock's gain was 1¾ points and that of the preferred 1 point. Friends of ex-Gov. Flower were conspicuous buyers of the Northern Pacifics throughout the day and their purchases were augmented by more or less covering by professional traders, the majority of whom have recently been rampantly bearish on both Northern Pacific issues. Among business associates of ex-Gov. Flower there seems to be increased confidence in the stock market and a general feeling that stocks bought now will soon show material and substantial profits. And this bullishness is showing in steady purchases of the standard shares.

## CONSOLIDATED GAS STRONG.

Consolidated Gas made a 3-point drop yesterday, although transactions in the stock amounted to only 350 shares. Brokers who have been watching the market position of Consolidated Gas of late say there is a comparatively small supply of the stock and that there is also a considerable short interest in it. All sorts of bearish talk concerning wars with competitors and new competition has recently been in circulation and there has been an evident effort to shake out holders of the stock.

## BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Friends of Brooklyn Rapid Transit continue to talk most confidently of the outlook for their property. They point to the steadily increasing earnings and also lay much stress upon pending developments having to do with the supplying of light and power throughout the territory tributary to the company's trolley lines. The understood project of Brooklyn Rapid Transit to sell its surplus electric power is only vaguely intimated by insiders, but in such quarters many hopes seem to be builded thereon.

## IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, an undisputed iron trade authority, will say to-day:

"So far as the cruder forms of iron and steel are involved, the markets are very quiet. The makers of foundry iron have a very heavy tonnage of orders on their books—the majority taken at low prices—so that they are independent. Only a few buyers, relatively speaking, enter the market for moderate quantities, so that the volume of business is small. The fact that they call for additional quantities and that they are crowding the furnaces for deliveries is interpreted as proving that consumption is fully taking care of the heavy output. Our monthly statistics show a moderate increase in output and a decline in coke iron stocks of over 50,000 tons during September. Bessemer pig in the Central West is very dull, but prices are very well maintained.

In steel billets and sheet bars the market has eased somewhat, the mild pressure to sell coming from districts outside of Pittsburg. The amount of business done, however, has been light. Export orders are difficult to put through on account of high freights.

"Now that the Federal Steel Company has become an established fact the iron trade will watch with the keenest interest further developments of the plans of its organizers. During the past month a good deal of the stock of the Illinois and Minnesota companies has been placed on the market, and it is understood that some of the former large holders have realized. Where this stock has lodged has not yet developed, but the change of ownership may have a good deal of effect upon the course of events. It is understood that some of the interests in the Federal Steel Company believe in the policy of further acquisitions, while the horizon of others is bounded by Wall Street. What attitude the new company will occupy in their relations with other large producers is also a matter which may seriously influence the course of the markets for some time to come.

"In the various lines of finished iron and steel the fresh tonnage coming into the market is quite large and prices generally continue satisfactory. The wire trade has been quite active, and it is intimated that a stiffening of prices may be decreed at the meeting of the wire nail makers at Pittsburg next week. In the merchant pipe trade Pittsburg mills have received one order for about 30 miles and another for 100 miles of line pipe. San Francisco is in the market for quite a large block of riveted pipe. Some good car orders have been placed in the West, and a fair run of moderate sized contracts for structural material has been received.

"The ship plates and the structural material for the three battle ships and for the five monitors will be made by a leading company in the Pittsburg district, the order aggregating about 25,000 tons. This does not, of course, include the armor, which is placed by the Navy Department direct.

"The plates for a large number of the torpedo boats have been awarded by the contractors to an Eastern mill.

"It is understood that the negotiations among the steel rail manufacturers are in abeyance for the present, but that a meeting is to be called in about two weeks.

"We note the sale of about 3,000 tons of relaying rails for shipment to Mexico, the price paid being reported at $14.75."

## TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON.

Messrs. Moore & Schley, as syndicate managers, have issued the following circular letter to shareholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company:

"At your meeting held at Tracy City, Tenn., Sept. 15, pursuant to the notice of July 7, the holders of a large majority of the stock voted to approve the proposed arrangements with the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company, and none of the stock voted in the negative.

"Among the contracts then so expressly approved were (1) an agreement with the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company, dated July 15, 1898, whereunder your company is to receive $1,100,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company, and $440,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Alabama Company; and (2) a syndicate agreement, dated June 28 1898, between your company and Messrs. Moore & Schley and certain syndicate subscribers, whereunder such bonds and stock of the Alabama Company guaranteed by your company are to be transferred to the syndicate in consideration of cash to be provided under the first-mentioned agreement for the construction of the works of the steel company. Copies of both of these agreements were mailed to you at the same time as the notice of July 7, 1898.

"In and by the syndicate agreement authority was given to the syndicate managers, in behalf of the syndicate, to offer to the shareholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, or to the public, through such trust company or other agent, and in such manner, as the syndicate managers should deem proper, any and all of the said guaranteed bonds and preferred stock of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company, in blocks, each of $1,000 bond and $400 preferred stock, for $1,000 in money.

"Accordingly, on any day in October after the 17th inst., at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, corner of Wall Street and Nassau Street, in the City of New York, the undersigned syndicate managers, in behalf of the syndicate, will receive from any and all stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, recorded as such on the books of the company at the close of business on the 17th day of October, 1898, subscriptions upon the following conditions for bonds and preferred stock of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company, guaranteed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, upon the basis of $1,000 in money for each block of one $1,000 bond and $400 preferred stock.

"Twenty per cent. of the total amount of each accepted subscription shall be paid in cash upon the acceptance of any subscription (in whole or in part) and shall constitute an agreement to make all subsequent payments at a rate not exceeding 10 per cent. in any calendar month, as and when the same shall be called for by the undersigned by public advertisement in The New York Sun. Transferable certificates of subscription and payment will be issued in respect of every such subscription, and, upon complete performance thereof, as and when required by the undersigned pursuant to the terms of their said circular of Oct. 1, the bond and stock called for by such subscription certificate, upon surrender thereof, will be delivered by the undersigned out of the bonds and stock by them to be received under the two agreements above mentioned; the undersigned and the syndicate assuming liability and being chargeable only to the extent that they shall receive such stock and bonds for the ratable benefit of the syndicate subscribers, and the subscribing stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company; bonds and certificates for stock for the aggregate amount required already having been lodged in escrow with the Manhattan Trust Company, with power to certify, register, and deliver the same.

"Should any subscriber hereunder fail to pay any installment within thirty days after the call therefor shall have been published as above provided, the undersigned, at their option, may declare such subscriber in default, and thereupon at their pleasure and without further accountability they may transfer to any other person any and all rights and interest under and upon such unpaid subscription, including any and all stock or bonds held therefor; although, in their discretion, either generally or in special instances, and upon such conditions as they deem proper, the undersigned may waive this limitation or may extend any period for payment. Every transferee of any subscription shall become and be bound to make all payments then remaining to be made thereon.

"It is and it shall continue to be within the exclusive discretion of the undersigned to determine the extent to which any subscription shall be accepted, and the time and manner of allotment thereunder. No right in respect of any subscription shall exist or accrue unless or except the same shall have been expressly accepted by the undersigned and then only to the extent of such acceptance. The total possible subscription ($1,100,000) is a little less than 5 per cent. of the total stock of your company."

## STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

At the regular meeting of Stock Exchange Governors yesterday the following securities were admitted to the regular Stock Exchange list:

Lehigh and Hudson River Railway Company—$1,062,000 general mortgage 5 per cent. thirty-year guaranteed gold coupon bonds of 1920, Nos. 1 to 62 inclusive, 2,001 to 3,000 inclusive.

Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company—$1,025,000 additional second mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds, Nos. 2,601 to 3,625 inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $3,625,000, Nos. 1 to 3,625 inclusive.

Third Avenue Railroad Company—$2,000,000 additional capital stock, to be added on Nov. 2, 1898, to amount now on the list, upon receipt of an official notice from the company that said stock has been issued and paid for, making a total of $12,000,000 of stock listed.

West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway Company—$150,000 additional first mortgage 6 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1911, Nos. 3,101 to 3,250 inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $3,250,000, Nos. 1 to 3,250 inclusive.

Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company—$281,000 additional consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds, Nos. 18,754 to 19,034 inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $19,034,000, Nos. 1 to 19,034 inclusive.

## LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN.

If earnings will not permit necessary sums to be expended at present and show dividends earned they are not likely to do so later. The Lake Erie and Western is either trusting to a lucky gain in revenue or will be compelled to issue bonds for "improvements" really to repair neglect of past years.

Now, has the company, in past years, as claimed, spent such liberal amounts for maintaining its property that it is justified in the savings in this account which, it is admitted, are now being made? In 1897 there was spent on maintenance of way only $450 per mile, and in the last three years the average was only $467 per mile of road. This is not two-thirds of the amount which would be a reasonable sum for the purpose named. The company's reports show that between 1887 and 1895 considerable portions of the yearly surplus which it then had were used for betterments. These expenditures stopped when the Northern Ohio was taken over, and its interest had to be met. They averaged for eight years $242,999 per year for maintenance of way. This was $335 per mile for the entire period.

The figures show that the company has spent in the last six years out of operating expenses for maintenance of its roadbed $2,029,934, an average of $338,154 per year, which equals $466 per mile. That sum is altogether too small to keep the roadway in proper repair. An expenditure of $700 per mile would be none too liberal for a road situated as the Lake Erie and Western. Estimating on this basis, the company should have spent $1,400 per mile more in the last three years than was actually expended, to properly keep up its roadway repair. This indicates that since 1892 its maintenance expenses have been about $1,000,000 short of what should have been spent according to a conservative estimate. It will be noticed, however, that the total amount spent in the years named for what are called "betterments" approximates $900,000, just about what we estimate as the shortage in maintenance expenses on a none too liberal allowance. The conclusion would appear to be irresistible that the claims of the company, that the present low roadway charges are possible because of very liberal expenditures in past years, do not hold. What the company calls "betterments" certainly cannot be entitled to that term. They do not represent material additions and improvements to its property.

There is another very important point relating to the finances. Since 1893 the company has made large charges to capital for new equipment. As a matter of fact, the rolling stock now owned is considerably less than in that year. The company has 612 fewer freight cars and twelve fewer locomotives than in 1893. Will the company's officers explain this shortage?—Wall Street Daily News.

## A BIG BOND SALE.

It was stated in Wall Street yesterday that a large block of Pittsburg and Western 4s has been marketed in Europe, the purchasers being several well-known British investment interests. The price is said to have been above the prevailing New York market quotation. The bonds have recently been conspicuously steady in this market. Yesterday they got up to 94, the highest price of the year.

## WESTERN PROSPERITY.

From all parts of the West there continued to come encouraging reports of business betterment. Merchants throughout the territory west of the Mississippi River are enjoying increased activity, and there seems to be a general movement there, such as has not been felt in the Eastern section. Wall Street feels this activity through the increased demand for money from Western banks, and it is significant that Western financial institutions report that their need for funds comes more from trade circles than from the farming communities to be used in crop moving. Eastern men who have recently returned from Western trips are talking with the greatest of enthusiasm over conditions and the outlook throughout that section.

## WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Declaration of a quarterly dividend of ¾ per cent. on Rio Grande Western preferred stock.

Dissolution of brokerage firm of John Grant Dater & Co., Mr. Dater continuing the business.

Increase of $3,623,441 in Great Northern's surplus earnings for the year ended June 30.

Leading representatives of planing mill plants in the Northwest stated to be promoting the amalgamation of twenty-four concerns into one company.

Annual meeting Western Union stockholders and election of James Stillman as director in place of R. G. Rolston, deceased. Increase of $311,847 in surplus earnings for year.

Departure of George Coppell, Chairman of the Denver and Rio Grande Board of Directors, for his semi-annual trip of inspection of that property.

Increase of $121,199 in Illinois Central's net earnings for August, making an increase of $110,686 since July 1. Decrease of $27,438 in gross earnings for September.

Meeting of Committee of Arbitration to listen to arguments for and against the granting of differentials to the Canadian Pacific on freight to California.

## RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in October showed increases:

| | |
|---|---|
| Baltimore and Ohio, Southwestern | $6,386 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | 11,057 |
| Fort Worth and Rio Grande | 3,292 |
| International and Great Northern | 28,944 |
| Louisville and Nashville | 40,085 |
| Missouri Pacific | 24,000 |
| Peoria, Decatur and Evansville | 4,854 |
| Rio Grande Southern | 943 |
| St. Louis and San Francisco | 2,537 |
| St. Louis Southwestern | 12,061 |
| Southern Railway | 38,548 |
| Wheeling and Lake Erie | 260 |
| Total increase twelve roads | $172,967 |
| Increase previously reported | 284,057 |
| Total increase 24 roads | $457,024 |

***

The following showed decreases:

| | |
|---|---|
| Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg | $6,175 |
| Chicago Great Western | 962 |
| Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling | 9,086 |
| Evansville and Indianapolis | 665 |
| Evansville and Terre Haute | 165 |
| Kanawha and Michigan | 536 |
| Lake Erie and Western | 2,274 |
| Minneapolis and St. Louis | 7,519 |
| Central Branch, (Missouri Pacific.) | 2,000 |
| New York, Ontario and Western | 5,290 |
| Rio Grande Western | 3,800 |
| Total decrease eleven roads | $ 38,472 |
| Decrease previously reported | 42,190 |
| Total decrease fourteen roads | $80,662 |
| Net increase | $376,362 |

## THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

J. & W. Seligman & Co. announced yesterday the engagement of $500,000 of European gold. A member of the firm said that there was just a margin of profit in the transaction. The gold movement since Aug. 2 last is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lazard Frères | $9,200,000 |
| National City Bank | 3,000,000 |
| Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co | 1,800,000 |
| Bank of British North America | 1,025,000 |
| Brown Brothers & Co | 1,000,000 |
| United States Mortgage and Trust Company | 1,000,000 |
| Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co | 800,000 |
| Kountze Brothers | 800,000 |
| Kuhn, Loeb & Co | 600,000 |
| Morton, Bliss & Co | 500,000 |
| Manhattan Trust Company | 300,000 |
| Zimmerman & Forshay | 300,000 |
| Park Bank | 100,000 |
| J. & W. Seligman & Co | 500,000 |
| Total | $20,925,000 |

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

**Traction Quotations.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 218 | 227 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 106 | 110 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 111 | 112 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 115 | 117 |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 107 | 107 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 217 | 218½ |
| Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s | 85 | 88 |
| Brooklyn El. common, when issued | 27 | 28 |
| Brooklyn El. pf., when issued | 57 | 60 |
| Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s | 108 | 111 |
| Buffalo Cr. & Suburban 5s | 110¾ | 111 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 79½ | 81 |
| Buffalo Street Railway Con | 112¾ | 114 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 177 | 185 |
| Central Park & Pleasant 6s | 111 | 113 |
| Columbus (Ohio) stock | 51½ | 53½ |
| Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s | 98 | 101 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 350 | 370 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av | 70 | 72 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st | 114½ | 116 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d | 99 | 101 |
| Kings County Elevated | 5 | 5¾ |
| Kings County Inc | 104 | 104½ |
| Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley) | 105 | 106 |
| New Orleans Traction common | 1½ | 3½ |
| New Orleans Traction pf | 8 | 11 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 183 | 190 |
| Steinway R. R. 6 p. c. 1st | 114 | 116 |
| Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s | 109 | 110 |
| Second Avenue consols | 114½ | 116 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad stock | 200 | 210 |
| Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry) | 112 | 114 |
| Union Railway Terminal Company | 175 | 190 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction | 12 | 12¾ |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf | 95 | 98 |

**Ferry Securities.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken Ferry stock | 122 | 125 |
| Hoboken Ferry 5s | 107¾ | 108½ |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & E. R. 5s | 97 | 99 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock | 70 | 72 |
| Union Ferry | 43 | 44 |
| Union Ferry bonds | 101 | 103 |

**Natural Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Gas stock | 71 | 76½ |
| Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s | 85½ | 87½ |
| Indianapolis Gas stock | 115 | 125 |
| Indianapolis Gas bonds | 104¾ | 106½ |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s | 85 | 87¾ |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st | 83 | 86 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock | 52 | 56 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s | 72 | 73 |
| Ohio & Indiana stock | 54 | 58 |
| Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s | 70 | 71 |

**Illuminating Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam common | 26 | 26¾ |
| Amsterdam preferred | 63 | 65 |
| Amsterdam 6s, with interest | 93¾ | 99½ |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) stock | 21½ | 22½ |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest | 93 | 94 |
| Central Union 5s, guaranteed | 101½ | 103 |
| Columbus Gas | 85 | 89 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J. | 75 | 80 |
| Consolidated Gas of N. J. | 16 | 21 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 102 | 104 |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock | 80 | 83 |
| Mutual of New York | 300 | 312 |
| Madison (Wisconsin) stock | 60 | 64 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int. | 111 | 113 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int. | 108 | 109 |
| Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock | 36 | 38 |
| Norfolk (Va.) Gas 6s | 98 | 105 |
| People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on) | 101 | 105 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) | 35 | 38 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s | 90 | 93 |
| St. Paul Gas stock | 47 | 50 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 78 | 82 |
| Standard Gas, New York | 124 | 127½ |
| Standard Gas, New York, 1st | 113 | 118 |
| Syracuse Gas stock | 17 | 18 |
| Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds | 87 | 90 |
| Western Gas | 87½ | 88½ |
| Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest | 101½ | 102½ |

**Industrials.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note | 39 | 40 |
| American Typefounders' | 45 | 48 |
| Barney & Smith common | 13 | 16 |
| Cramps' Shipyard stock | 70 | 74 |
| Federal Steel | 28½ | 28¾ |
| Federal Steel pf | 69 | 69½ |
| Glucose common | 58 | 58¼ |
| Glucose pf | 108 | 108½ |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin | ¼ | 1½ |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf | 5 | 8 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf | 45 | 52 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds | 87¼ | 88½ |
| Lorillard Company pf | 119½ | 120½ |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car | 10¼ | 11½ |
| Michigan-Penisular 5 p. c. bonds | 89 | 91 |
| Nicaragua Canal Con., new | 8 | 11 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 340 | 357 |
| Pratt & Whitney | 4 | 8 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf | 40 | 50 |
| Standard Distilling | 20½ | 21½ |
| Standard Distilling pf | 68¾ | 69

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1898.

| Closing. Bid. | Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 108 | 115 | 130 | Adams Express | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | −3 |
| 29½ | 30 | 345 | Am. Malting Co | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | + ¼ |
| 78¾ | 80 | 103 | Am. Malting Co. pf | 80 | 80¼ | 80 | 80¼ | |
| 36¾ | 36¼ | 3,560 | American Cotton Oil | 35¼ | 36¼ | 35¾ | 36¼ | |
| 85½ | 86 | 170 | Am. Cotton Oil pf | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ | |
| 128 | 133 | 87 | American Express | 130½ | 130½ | 130 | 130 | +1½ |
| 11 | 11⅜ | 1,630 | Am. Spirits Mfg. | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11 | 11 | − ⅜ |
| 33½ | 34 | 100 | Am. Spirits Mfg. pf | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | |
| 109⅛ | 109¾ | 79,031 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co | 110¼ | 111¼ | 109 | 109¼ | − ½ |
| 105¾ | 106¼ | 205 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | + ¼ |
| 96 | 98 | 50 | Am. Tel. & Cable Co | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ | |
| 118⅜ | 118⅞ | 98,940 | American Tobacco | 120 | 120⅛ | 116 | 118⅝ | −1⅜ |
| 27½ | 28¼ | 500 | Am. Steel & Wire | 28 | 28¼ | 28 | 28¼ | |
| 87 | 87¾ | 2,500 | Am. S. & W. Co. pf | 85⅞ | 88⅜ | 86⅞ | 88 | +1½ |
| 35 | 36 | 31 | Ann Arbor pf | 35 | 36 | 35 | 36 | |
| 12¼ | 12⅝ | 600 | Atl., T. & S. F. | 12½ | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ | |
| 33¼ | 33½ | 5,213 | At., T. & S. F. pf | 33 | 33½ | 33 | 33⅜ | |
| 44 | 45 | 100 | B. & O., all in. pd | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | + ¼ |
| 68 | 68¼ | 100 | B. & O., all in. pd. pf. when iss. | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | − ¼ |
| 5¾ | 6¼ | 200 | B. & O. Southw. pf | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | − ¾ |
| 64¼ | 64⅝ | 6,210 | Bay State Gas | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | − ¼ |
| 53 | 54 | 420 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran. | 64 | 64⅞ | 64 | 64⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 25½ | 26 | 410 | Canada Southern | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | + ⅜ |
| 21¼ | 21½ | 960 | Central Pacific | 25 | 25¼ | 25 | 25½ | +1½ |
| 155 | 158 | 200 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 21¼ | 21⅝ | 21¼ | 21¼ | + ⅛ |
| 114⅜ | 114½ | 13,285 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 157¼ | 157¼ | 157 | 157 | +1 |
| 53¾ | 54⅛ | 10 | Chi. & East. Ill. | 114 | 114⅞ | 113⅝ | 114½ | + ⅝ |
| 14⅜ | 14¼ | 3,157 | Chicago Great West. | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ | |
| 40 | 41 | 25 | Chi. Gr. West. pf., A. | 14¼ | 14¼ | 13⅞ | 14¼ | + ¼ |
| 7⅛ | 8½ | 300 | Chi., Ind. & Louis. | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | |
| 28½ | 29 | 400 | Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | − ⅛ |
| 107⅜ | 107½ | 19,315 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 29¾ | 29¾ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | − 1⅛ |
| 158 | 160 | 370 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. | 106¾ | 107⅝ | 106¾ | 107⅜ | + ⅞ |
| 130¾ | 131 | 206 | Chicago & Northw. | 157¾ | 158½ | 157⅝ | 158¼ | + ⅞ |
| 101 | 101⅛ | 3,621 | Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. | 130½ | 130⅝ | 130¼ | 130⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 33⅜ | 34 | 670 | Chi., Term. Trans. pf. | 100⅝ | 101¼ | 100⅜ | 101¼ | +1½ |
| 39½ | 39⅞ | 500 | C., C., C. & St. L. | 33¾ | 33⅞ | 33¾ | 33¾ | +1 |
| 16¼ | 16⅜ | 200 | Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. | 40 | 40 | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | |
| 44¾ | 45½ | 1,400 | Cleve., Lor. & W. pf. | 16½ | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 169 | 172 | 300 | Consolidated Gas | 44¼ | 45½ | 44 | 45 | − ¾ |
| 47 | 48 | 200 | Consolidated Ice | 171 | 172 | 171 | 172 | + ¾ |
| 87½ | 91 | 1 | Consolidated Ice pf. | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | +3 |
| 104 | 105 | 1,289 | Del. & Hudson | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | +1 |
| 13⅛ | 13⅝ | 160 | Denver & R. G. | 103¾ | 104¼ | 102½ | 104½ | |
| 53¾ | 53⅞ | 790 | Denver & R. G. pf. | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 121 | 125 | 30 | Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y | 53¾ | 54 | 53¾ | 54 | + ¼ |
| 13 | 13¾ | 14 | Erie | 123 | 123 | 121 | 121 | + ⅛ |
| 33⅜ | 34 | 400 | Erie 1st pf. | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | |
| 79½ | 79¾ | 300 | General Electric | 37⅞ | 33⅞ | 33¾ | 33¾ | |
| 135½ | 136½ | 1,700 | Great Northern pf. | 79⅝ | 79⅝ | 79⅝ | 79½ | + ⅛ |
| 35¼ | 35½ | 250 | Hawaiian Sugar | 136 | 136½ | 135¾ | 135¾ | + ¼ |
| 109 | 109½ | 400 | Illinois Central | 34 | 34½ | 34 | 34½ | +1¼ |
| 54 | 54¼ | 100 | International Paper | 109 | 109 | 108¾ | 109 | +1½ |
| 85½ | 87½ | 650 | Int. Paper pf. | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | + ¾ |
| 8½ | 9 | 25 | Iowa Central | 86½ | 86½ | 86 | 86 | − ¾ |
| 17 | 18 | 600 | K. C., Pitts. & Gulf | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 46½ | 47 | 300 | Laclede Gas | 17¾ | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ | |
| 90 | 92 | 15 | Laclede Gas pf. | 47½ | 47½ | 46½ | 46½ | |
| 14 | 14⅜ | 420 | Lake Erie & West. | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | |
| 60 | 61 | 918 | Lake Erie & West. pf. | 13¾ | 14⅜ | 13¾ | 14¼ | + ⅛ |
| 54½ | 54⅞ | 3,340 | Louisville & Nashville. | 60 | 60⅜ | 60 | 60¼ | + ¼ |
| 93⅜ | 93¾ | 6,045 | Manhattan Con | 53¾ | 54½ | 53¾ | 54⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 162⅜ | 162⅞ | 3,012 | Metropolitan St. Ry. | 93 | 94 | 93 | 93½ | + ⅜ |
| 122½ | 124½ | 200 | Minn. Iron, L. std. | 163½ | 163½ | 162¾ | 163 | − ½ |
| 30⅜ | 30½ | 1,420 | Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf. | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | −2 |
| 32 | 32¼ | 1,680 | Missouri Pacific | 31 | 31¾ | 30¾ | 30¼ | |
| 31¼ | 31⅞ | 530 | National Lead Co | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 32⅜ | 32¼ | + ⅛ |
| 108 | 110½ | 50 | National Lead Co. pf. | 31½ | 31⅝ | 31¼ | 31⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 2¾ | 3 | 250 | National Linseed Oil | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | |
| 88 | 88¼ | 2,710 | New Jersey Central | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 97 | 100 | 100 | New York Air Brake | 89¼ | 89¼ | 87 | 88⅜ | − ⅜ |
| 115¼ | 115⅜ | 479 | New York Central | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | |
| 113⅝ | 113¾ | 30 | N. Y., Chi. & St. L. | 115¼ | 115½ | 115¼ | 115½ | + ⅜ |
| 48⅝ | 49¼ | 200 | Norfolk & West. pf. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 6 | 6¼ | 100 | North American | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | |
| 40¼ | 40¾ | 46,115 | Northern Pacific | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | −1 |
| 75¼ | 75⅜ | 4,516 | Northern Pacific pf. | 38¼ | 40¼ | 38¾ | 40¼ | +1¾ |
| 26 | 30 | 100 | Oregon Short Line | 74⅜ | 75¼ | 74⅜ | 75 | |
| 45½ | 46 | 1,705 | Pacific Coast | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | + ¼ |
| 61½ | 62 | 200 | Pacific Coast 2d pf. | 45¼ | 45½ | 45¼ | 45½ | +1¼ |
| 32¾ | 32¾ | 1,610 | Pacific Mail | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | +2 |
| 116⅜ | 117⅜ | 585 | Pennsylvania R. R. | 32 | 33 | 32 | 32½ | + ¼ |
| 103 | 103¾ | 3,065 | People's Gas, Chicago. | 117⅛ | 117¼ | 117 | 117 | + ⅛ |
| 43 | 46 | 600 | P., C. C. & St. Louis. | 102⅜ | 103⅜ | 103¼ | 103 | + ⅜ |
| 9 | 9¼ | 500 | Pitts. & West. pf. | 43¼ | 43⅝ | 43¼ | 43½ | |
| 190½ | 192 | 148 | Pull. Pal. Car Co. | 9½ | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | |
| 16⅜ | 17 | 1,750 | Reading | 190½ | 190½ | 190½ | 190½ | + ⅛ |
| 39⅜ | 39⅞ | 3,155 | Reading 1st pf. | 16⅞ | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 20 | 500 | Reading 2d pf. | 39⅞ | 40 | 39⅝ | 39⅞ | |
| 55½ | 57 | 100 | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. | 19⅜ | 19¾ | 19⅜ | 19¾ | |
| 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 1,120 | St. L. & San Fran. | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | + ⅛ |
| 11 | 11½ | 300 | St. Louis Southw. pf. | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| 79 | 79½ | 100 | St. Paul & Omaha. | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 22¾ | 23½ | 360 | Southern Pacific | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ | +2¼ |
| 33 | 33¼ | 875 | Southern Railway pf. | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | + ⅛ |
| 26¼ | 26⅝ | 550 | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 32⅝ | 33 | 32⅝ | 33 | + ⅛ |
| 13½ | 13¼ | 210 | Texas Pacific | 26¼ | 26⅜ | 26¼ | 26¾ | + ⅛ |
| 152 | 400 | | Third Avenue | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | + ⅛ |
| 32⅜ | 32¾ | 9,315 | Union Pacific | 150 | 152 | 150 | 152 | −6 |
| 65¼ | 65⅝ | 8,843 | Union Pacific pf. | 32¼ | 32⅞ | 32¼ | 32⅝ | + ¾ |
| 2¾ | 2⅞ | 1,530 | U. P., D. & G., Kr. | 64¾ | 65¾ | 64⅝ | 65¾ | + ¾ |
| 40 | 44 | 75 | United States Express. | 2 | 2⅜ | 2 | 2⅜ | + ¼ |
| 6 | 6¾ | 100 | United States Leather. | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | |
| 63¼ | 63¾ | 3,765 | U. S. Leather pf. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 37⅝ | 38 | 2,455 | United States Rubber. | 63¼ | 64⅝ | 63¼ | 63½ | + ⅛ |
| 101¼ | 101¾ | 1,564 | U. S. Rubber pf. | 37⅜ | 38¼ | 37 | 38 | + ⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 8 | 400 | Wabash | 100 | 101¾ | 99⅝ | 101¾ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅜ | 20¾ | 1,750 | Wabash pf. | 7¾ | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 120 | 125 | 5 | Wells-Fargo Express. | 20¼ | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20⅝ | + ⅜ |
| | 93¾ | 300 | West Chicago Street. | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | |
| 90¾ | 91 | 1,387 | Western Union Tel. | 93 | 93⅛ | 93 | 93⅛ | − ⅜ |
| 3⅝ | 4 | 300 | W. & L. E., 4th as. pd. | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | + ⅛ |
| 18½ | 19 | 100 | W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd. | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| Sales..... | | 375,000 | | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | −1 |

### Complete Bond Transactions.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adams Express 4s | Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s | Pitts & West 1st |
| 15,000b3.....100¾ | 3,000.....61 | 1,000.....93¼ |
| 1,000.....100½ | Georgia Pacific 1st 6s | 2,000.....93⅝ |
| 10,000b3.....100½ | 3,000.....120⅞ | 10,000.....93¼ |
| 500.....100⅜ | Illinois Cent, Louisville Div 3½s | 6,000.....93¼ |
| 1,000.....100¾ | 20,000.....93¾ | 6,000.....94 |
| 2,500.....100½ | 10,000.....93½ | 5,000.....93⅞ |
| 2,000.....100½ | Iowa Central 1st 5s | Pac Coast 1st 5s |
| Ann Arbor 1st 4s | 1,000.....104¾ | 25,000.....105 |
| 5,000.....88 | 2,000.....105 | 5,000.....105½ |
| At, T & S F adjst 4s | Kan City, P & Gulf 1st | 3,000.....105 |
| 10,000.....71 | 5,000.....73⅜ | St L & Iron Mt gen 5s |
| 1,000.....71 | 5,000.....72½ | 10,000.....96¾ |
| 21,000.....70¾ | Kentucky Cent 1st 4s | 12,000.....96½ |
| 5,000.....70⅝ | 5,000.....90½ | 5,000.....96¾ |
| 21,000.....71 | Lake Erie & West 2d 5s | 10,000.....97 |
| 7,000.....71⅛ | 10,000.....100 | St Jo & G I 2-3-4s |
| 5,000.....71 | L S & M So 1st coup | 15,000.....80 |
| 22,000.....70⅞ | 2,000.....107½ | St L S W 1st |
| 10,000.....71 | L S & M So 3½s | 3,000.....79¼ |
| Gen 4s | 1,000s20F.....106½ | 32,000.....79½ |
| 11,000.....93½ | 2,000.....106 | St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s |
| 4,000.....93⅝ | Long Island G M 4s | 25,000.....101 |
| 20,000.....93⅝ | 5,000.....90 | 12,000.....101½ |
| 5,000.....93⅝ | Louis & Nash, Pens & Atl 1st | St P, M & M consld 6s, reduced to 4½s |
| 72,000.....93⅝ | 2,000.....106½ | 3,000.....109 |
| 500.....93¾ | 2,000.....106 | San An & Ar Pass 4s |
| B & O 3½s, when issued | Metropolitan Elev 1st | 10,000.....67¾ |
| 15,000.....95⅜ | 1,000.....117¼ | 3,000.....67⅞ |
| B & O 4s, when issued | Met St Ry gen 5s | Scioto Val & N E 4s |
| 15,000.....93¼ | 2,000.....114 | 2,000.....94 |
| 45,000.....93⅜ | Minn & St L con 5s | 1,000.....95¼ |
| Bklyn W & W Co 5s | 5,000.....108¾ | So Pac of Ariz 1st |
| 2,000.....87½ | 4,000s20F.....108¾ | 2,000.....109¾ |
| Cent Ga Ry con 5s | Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s | Southern Ry 1st 5s |
| 3,000.....89¼ | 2,500.....88⅞ | 1,000.....97⅛ |
| Cent Ga Ry 1st inc | 5,000.....88¾ | 4,000.....97 |
| 5,000.....35⅛ | 2,500.....88½ | Southern Ry, Memphis Div 1st |
| Cent of N J gen 5s | 10,000.....88¼ | 5,000.....88¾ |
| 9,000.....114 | 5,000.....88¾ | Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st |
| Registered | Mo, Kan & Tex 2d | 2,000.....105½ |
| 1,000.....112 | 6,000.....62½ | Term R R Ass'n of St L con 5s |
| Cent Ohio reorg 1st | Mo, K & T of Tex 5s | 2,000.....92 |
| 10,000.....107½ | 4,000.....83 | Term R R Ass'n of St L con 5s |
| Cent Pac, San Joaquin Branch 6s | Mo Pac 1st con 6s | 1,000.....104⅞ |
| 8,000.....102½ | 1,000.....104¾ | Tex & Pac 2d inc |
| Ches & Ohio gen 4½s | Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st | 10,000.....109 |
| 5,000.....86⅛ | 10,000.....107 | Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs |
| Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s | N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s | 3,000.....90½ |
| 8,000.....104 | 20,000.....94½ | 1,000.....91 |
| Chi, Bur & Nor 5s | Mich Cent col 3½s | 5,000.....91¾ |
| 5,000.....108¾ | 1,000.....93 | 5,000.....91 |
| Chi, B & Q 4s | N Y Central deb 5s | Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs |
| 1,000.....100 | 1,000.....110½ | 1,000.....90 |
| Chi, B & Q con 7s | N Y, C & St L 4s | Union Pacific 4s |
| 2,000.....116¼ | 3,000.....104⅛ | 10,000.....90½ |
| 5,000b5F.....116¼ | N Y, O & W refdg 4s | 1,000.....90¼ |
| Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s | 7,000.....102 | 21,000.....90¾ |
| 2,000.....103¼ | N Y, S & W G M | 2,500.....90¾ |
| 2,000.....103½ | 6,000.....84 | 15,000.....90¾ |
| Chi & E Ill gen 5s | Norf & W Ry con 4s | 5,000.....90¾ |
| 1,000.....108 | 5,000.....83 | 5,000.....90¾ |
| Chicago & Erie 1st | Northern Ohio 1st | 17,000.....90¾ |
| 1,000.....111⅞ | 1,000.....100 | 1,000.....90¾ |
| Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A | Nor Pac 1st reg | 1,000.....90¾ |
| 18,000.....105¾ | 5,000.....116½ | 2,500.....90¾ |
| Chi, M & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s | Nor Pac gen lien 3s | 15,000.....90¾ |
| 5,000.....115⅝ | 8,000.....66⅜ | 5,000.....90¾ |
| Chi & N W gen 3½s | 32,000.....64½ | 5,000.....90¾ |
| 2,000s20F.....102¼ | 3,000.....64¼ | 17,000.....90¼ |
| 4,000.....103 | 2,000.....66⅜ | 1,000.....90¼ |
| Coupon gold 7s | 3,000.....66¾ | 500.....90¼ |
| 3,000.....115 | 24,000.....66⅝ | 32,000.....90¼ |
| Chi, R I & P gen 4s | 5,000.....66⅝ | 8,000b3.....90¼ |
| 18,000.....104⅜ | 9,000.....66½ | 4,000.....90¼ |
| Chi Term Transfer 4s | 1,000.....66¼ | U, P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs |
| 10,000.....89⅜ | 6,000.....66⅜ | 2,000.....77¼ |
| Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s | Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s | 18,000.....77¼ |
| 5,000.....111¾ | 28,000.....100⅜ | 35,000.....77¾ |
| Den & Rio Grande 4s | 5,000.....100½ | 52,000.....77¾ |
| 1,000.....97 | 7,000.....100⅜ | 20,000.....77⅝ |
| 4,000.....97¼ | Nor Pac Term 1st | 5,000.....77⅝ |
| 2,000.....97 | 1,000.....115 | 10,000.....77⅞ |
| Den & Rio Grande 4½s | Nor Ry of Cal 5s | 10,000.....77⅞ |
| 2,000.....106½ | 8,000.....101½ | 25,000.....77⅞ |
| Den & Rio Grande Imp 5s | 4,000.....101¼ | 5,000.....77⅞ |
| 1,500.....95 | Oregon R & N 4s | 5,000.....77⅞ |
| 2,000.....95 | 2,000.....99½ | Wabash 1st 5s |
| East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s | Oregon S L 1st con 5s | 4,000.....112¼ |
| 9,000.....114 | 2,000.....107 | Wabash deb, Series B |
| 1,000s20F.....114 | Oregon S L inc A 5s | 10,000.....112⅜ |
| 1,000s20F.....114 | 10,000.....75½ | West Shore gtd 4s |
| Eliz, Lex & B S 5s | Inc B & col trust | 12,000.....109¾ |
| 1,000.....113¾ | 2,000.....55¼ | W N Y & P 1st |
| Erie 4s prior bonds | 10,000.....55⅛ | 5,000.....108 |
| 2,000.....100⅞ | 10,000.....55 | West Union col tr 5s |
| 1,000.....92 | 12,000.....55¼ | 4,000.....111½ |
| Erie gen lien 4s | 10,000.....55 | Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs |
| 10,000.....91½ | 5,000.....55¾ | 50,000.....59 |
| Erie W & D C 1st | 5,000.....54¾ | 25,000.....59¼ |
| 1,000.....70½ | 10,000.....54½ | Bal. prof. & loss. |
| Fen Elec Co deb 5s | 5,000.....55 | Interest, D., W. & P. Ry. ch. off. |
| 1,000.....75 | Reading Co gen 4s | Balance |
| 2,000.....108¼ | 3,000.....55½ | |
| & Tex Cent G M 4s | 6,000.....81⅞ | |
| 2,000.....108 | 65,000.....81¾ | |
| 11,000.....84½ | 16,000.....81¾ | |
| | 1,000.....81¾ | |
| | Rome, Wat & Og cons | |
| | 1,000.....121½ | |
| Total sales..... | | $1,926,000 |

..The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Ask'd. | | Bid. | Ask'd. | | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 90 | | Del., L. & W. | 148 | | Nat. St. 2d pf. | 20 | 25 |
| 3s, r., 1918 | 104¾ | 105¼ | D. M. & Ft. D. | 14 | 15½ | New Cent. Coal | 33 | 40 |
| 3s, c., 1918 | 105½ | 106¾ | D. M. & Ft. D. pf. | 80 | | N. Y. & N. H. | 190 | 192 |
| 3s, 1918, small | 105 | 106 | Eastern Elevator | 55 | | N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. | 60 | 80 |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 110¼ | 111¼ | Eighth Avenue | 360 | | N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. | 31 | 33 |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 111 | 111⅝ | Erie 2d pf. | 17 | 17½ | Norfolk So. | 55 | 66 |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 127 | 127½ | Ev. & T. H. | 33 | 33½ | Nor. & West. | 13 | 15½ |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 112½ | 113 | Ev. & T. H. pf. | 60 | 65 | Ont. Mining | 4¼ | |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 112½ | 113 | Ft. W. & R. G. | 12 | 15 | Ore. R. & N. | 53 | 56 |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 102¼ | | Green Bay & W. | 30 | | Ore. R. & N. pf. | 73 | 76 |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 102 | | H. B. Claflin | 80½ | 98 | Pac. Coast 1st pf. | 81 | 84 |
| Dist. Col. 3-65s | 117¼ | | Harlem | 350 | | Penn. Coal | 330 | |
| Alb. & Sus. | 180 | | Homestake | 55 | | Peo., Dec. & Ev. | 1 | 1¼ |
| American Coal | 110 | 120 | Ill. Cent. l. | 96 | 100 | Peo. & Eastern. | 3 | 5 |
| Am. Dist. Tel. | | 40 | Ill. Steel Co., tr. r., stamped | 90 | 95 | P., C., C. & St. L. | 65 | 67 |
| Am. Tobacco pf. | 118 | 125 | Iowa Central pf. | 32 | 33 | P., Ft. W. & C. L. | 170 | |
| Ann Arbor | 11 | 12 | Joliet & Chicago | 160 | | Quicksilver | 1¼ | 2 |
| B. & O., when is'd. | 30 | 32 | Kanawha & Mich. | 5½ | 6½ | Quicksilver pf. | 5¾ | 7 |
| Boston A. L. pf. | 103 | 125 | Keokuk & D. M. | 3 | 4 | Rens. & Saratoga | 185 | |
| B'klyn Union Gas | 123 | | Keokuk & West. | 29 | 32 | Rome, W. & Og. | 126 | |
| Brunswick City | 7⅝ | 8½ | Kingston & Pem. | 3 | 5 | *Rio Grande W. | 27 | 29½ |
| Buff., R. & P. | 30 | 33 | Lake Shore | 192½ | 194 | *Rio G. W. pf. | 65 | 67½ |
| Buff., R. & P. pf. | 67½ | 75 | Long Island | 47 | 54 | St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. | 6 | 7¼ |
| Bur., C. R. & N. | 80 | | Manhattan Beach | 2 | 6 | St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf. | 16 | 22 |
| Canadian Pacific | 84 | 84½ | Md. Coal pf. | 45 | 52 | St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf. | 63 | 63½ |
| Chi. & Alton pf. | 171 | | Mexican Central | 4⅜ | 5 | St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. | 30 | 30½ |
| Chi. & E. Ill. pf. | 105 | 106½ | Mex. Nat. certfs. | ½ | 1 | St. L. & Sw. | 4⅝ | 5½ |
| Chi. Gt. W. pf., B. | 27 | 28½ | Michigan Central | 106 | 108 | St. L. & Sw. pf. | 30 | 30½ |
| Chi. Gt. W. deb. | 70¾ | 73 | Minn. & St. L. | 26 | 28 | St. P. & Duluth | 21 | 24 |
| Chi. & N. W. pf. | 175½ | | M. & St. L. 1st pf. | 89 | 91 | St. P. & D. pf. | 87 | 90 |
| Chi. Term. Trans. | 7½ | 8½ | M. & St. L. 2d pf. | 58½ | 60 | St. P., M. & M. | 166 | 170 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 83 | 88 | Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. | 10 | | St. P. & O. pf. | 157 | 160 |
| Cleve. & Pitts. | 169 | | Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf. | 22 | | Sil. bullion certfs. | 59¾ | 60½ |
| Col. C. & I. Dev. | ⅜ | ⅝ | Mo., K. & T. | 10¼ | 11 | Sixth Avenue | 200 | |
| Col. Fuel & Iron | 20½ | 21½ | Mobile & Ohio | 27 | 28 | Southern Ry. | 8½ | 8¾ |
| Col. Midland | 6 | 17 | Morris & Essex | 175 | | Standard R. & T. | 6 | 6½ |
| Col. Midland pf. | 16 | 17 | Nat. Biscuit | 31½ | 32 | T. P. Land Tr. | 7 | 8 |
| Col. & H. C. & I. | 5 | 6½ | Nat. Biscuit pf. | 94 | 96 | Tol. & O. C. | | 28 |
| Col., H. V. & T. | 3½ | 4½ | Nat. Starch | 5 | 7½ | Tol. & O. C. pf. | 49 | 50 |
| C., H. V. & T. pf. | | 24 | Nat. St. 1st pf. | 90 | 75 | Tol., Peo. & West. | | 20 |

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

### BONDS.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000...A., T. & S.F. adj. 7s | 71 | 71 | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| 46,000...Texas Pacific 2d | 17 | 44¾ | 44 | 44¾ |
| 43,000...U. P., D. & G.1st. 7½s | 78 | 78 | 77¾ | 78 |
| 19,000...West. Cen. 1st.. 5s | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 |

$128,000.

### RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 921 | 921 | 921 |
| 1st week Oct. | $140,413 | $143 027 | $121,412 |
| From July 1 | 1,967,442 | 1,849,531 | |

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 336 | 339 | 340 |
| 1st week Oct. | $73,692 | $79,868 | $77,529 |
| From July 1 | 1,995,552 | 1,918,106 | 971,934 |

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 1,360 | 1,360 | 1,360 |
| 1st week Oct. | $241,332 | $230,275 | $205,425 |
| From July 1 | 3,249,320 | 3,143,264 | 2,777,591 |

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 930 | 930 | 928 |
| 1st week Oct. | $120,721 | $121,683 | $105,531 |
| From July 1 | 1,565,686 | 1,513,743 | 1,293,403 |

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 192 | 192 | 192 |
| 1st week Oct. | $29,015 | $38,101 | $18,940 |
| From July 1 | 413,274 | 352,009 | 351,951 |

EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 156 | 156 | 156 |
| 1st week Oct. | $5,685 | $6,350 | $5,683 |
| From July 1 | 97,696 | 97,559 | |

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 167 | 167 | 167 |
| 1st week Oct. | $24,720 | $24,885 | $19,226 |
| From July 1 | 351,051 | 333,747 | |

FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 146 | 146 | 146 |
| 1st week Oct. | $17,204 | $13,912 | $11,407 |

ILI'NOIS CENTRAL—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 3,667 | 3,723 | 2,125 |
| Month of Sept. | $2,318,765 | $2,346,202 | $1,915,385 |
| From July 1 | 6,742,839 | 6,505,958 | 5,209,870 |

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT WESTERN—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 775 | 775 | 775 |
| 1st week Oct. | $117,682 | $88,738 | $101,743 |
| From July 1 | 981,788 | 982,372 | 975,896 |

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 172 | 172 | 172 |
| 1st week Oct. | $10,444 | $10,980 | $7,456 |
| From July 1 | 156,906 | 153,374 | 112,449 |

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 725 | 725 | 725 |
| 1st week Oct. | $67,866 | $70,140 | $59,394 |
| From Jan. 1 | 2,630,319 | 2,615,215 | 2,382,204 |

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 2,985 | 2,985 | 2,956 |
| 1st week Oct. | $465,640 | $425,555 | $438,125 |
| From July 1 | 6,102,648 | 5,863,988 | 5,472,209 |

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 370 | 370 | 370 |
| 1st week Oct. | $49,957 | $57,476 | $50,889 |
| From July 1 | 614,957 | 652,118 | 586,231 |

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 4,938 | 4,938 | 4,990 |
| 1st week Oct. | $578,000 | $555,000 | $460,000 |
| From Jan. 1 | 19,039,720 | 17,908,759 | 16,331,000 |

Central Branch—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 388 | 388 | 388 |
| 1st week Oct. | $23,000 | $25,000 | $18,000 |
| From Jan. 1 | 1,005,201 | 846,378 | 360,000 |

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 481 | 481 | 477 |
| 1st week Oct. | $62,118 | $67,408 | $74,275 |
| From July 1 | 1,142,885 | 1,205,736 | 1,191,509 |

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 331 | 331 | 334 |
| 1st week Oct. | $21,904 | $17,056 | $17,123 |
| From July 1 | 672,735 | 690,638 | 653,603 |

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 180 | 180 | 180 |
| 1st week Oct. | $9,000 | $8,057 | $9,857 |
| From July 1 | 136,438 | 102,098 | 129,145 |

RIO GRANDE WESTERN—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 550 | 550 | 520 |
| 1st week Oct. | $57,800 | $61,100 | $50,709 |

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 1,209 | 1,162 | 1,162 |
| 1st week Oct. | $142,057 | $139,529 | $122,446 |
| From July 1 | 1,824,722 | 1,884,198 | 1,667,773 |

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 1,223 | 1,223 | 1,223 |
| 1st week Oct. | $142,996 | $130,935 | $120,000 |
| From July 1 | 1,439,455 | 1,334,014 | |

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 5,256 | 5,256 | 4,752 |
| 1st week Oct. | $507,905 | $469,447 | $424,440 |
| From July 1 | 6,656,766 | 5,769,843 | 4,982,351 |

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage | 247 | 247 | 247 |
| 1st week Oct. | $31,543 | $31,083 | $26,605 |
| From July 1 | 415,982 | 287,035 | 416,646 |

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY for the fiscal year ended June 30—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings— | | | |
| Freight | 13,774,832 | 11,974,463 | 12,170,276 |
| Passenger | 2,785,662 | 2,074,166 | 2,151,295 |
| Mail | 405,623 | 393,145 | 396,223 |
| Express | 179,086 | 153,395 | 163,029 |
| Miscellaneous | 496,627 | 399,372 | 416,629 |
| Total | 17,639,770 | 14,994,541 | 15,297,453 |

# THE INDEPENDENT TICKET

## Petition for Nominations Is Delivered to the Secretary of State.

## MAY NOT HAVE BEEN FILED

### M. D. Rothschild, However, Declares It Was—An "Oral Protest" Already Filed and Another May Follow.

M. D. Rothschild and a party representing the Citizens' Union yesterday took to the Secretary of State in Albany the petition for independent nominations. There is a difference of opinion as to what was done with the petition after the Secretary of State received it.

An Albany dispatch says that it was received, but not filed, and that it will not be until a corps of department clerks have examined it and found that it complies with the law. Mr. Rothschild says it was filed, and in proof of this he cites the fact that he came back to town, which he says he would not have done had there been any doubt as to the petition's ultimate fate.

According to Mr. Rothschild, an "oral protest" was filed against the petition before he and his party arrived in Albany. What this protest was he does not state, but he said it was foolish and trivial. The protest was made by William J. Youngs of Oyster Bay, representing Elihu Root, counsel for Col. Roosevelt. Mr. Youngs is in Albany, and according to a dispatch from that place he was looking over the certificate last night for irregularities. He declined to make any statement until he had completed his investigation.

It is also said that another protest against the petition will be made by Col. Lovell H. Jerome of this city. According to Mr. Rothschild, the petition being on file, the only course now open to protestants is to enter their objections, and the union will then be cited to show cause why the petition shall not be withdrawn from the files. The petition places in nomination the following ticket:

For Governor—Theodore Roosevelt; Lieutenant Governor—Thoms M. Osborne; Secretary of State—Oren E. Wilson; Controller—Thomas E. Kinney; Treasurer—Edmund H. Titchener; Attorney General—Frederick W. Hinrichs, and State Engineer and Surveyor—George E. Waring, Jr.

Before Col. Roosevelt left the Republican headquarters yesterday morning he gave to Chairman Odell his letter of declination of the nomination of the independents. Mr. Odell went to his home in Newburg early in the afternoon, and it could not be learned what became of the letter. The telegram stating that the petition had been filed arrived after Mr. Odell left. The letter of declination will probably be sent to Albany to-day.

Mr. Rothschild wired Col. Roosevelt in Oyster Bay and New York asking him to forward his letter of declination at once, so that the Union could fill his place on the ticket. This will be done by naming Theodore Bacon of Rochester for the place.

The Citizens' Union, in a statement signed by Paul Fuller as Chairman and Boudinot Keith as Secretary, gave out a long statement last night, embodying their reasons for asking support for their ticket. In this statement they make the assertion that Theodore Roosevelt is an impossibility as their candidate, and that he is not worthy of their support.

The statement is also issued to explain why they nominate a head for their ticket in the person of Mr. Bacon, instead of leaving this space blank, which, they say, would be just as much an indorsement of the Republican candidate. Their reason for deciding that Col. Roosevelt under no circumstances could be their candidate is that he is a machine man, under machine domination, and that they are against machines of whatever origin or purpose.

To illustrate these points they quote copiously from interviews had between them and Col. Roosevelt. Some of these extracts are as follows:

It would be idle to conceal the deeper reasons which compel us to this movement and suggest its leading candidate. The whole United States has recently had a terrible illustration of the evils which flow from the maladministration of public affairs under the spoils system. The results of corruption can generally be measured in dollars and cents, or in moral degradation. This time we have seen these results as death and disease.

"We conceive that it would be a calamity to the State if our independent citizens should be unable to vote for Theodore Roosevelt without at the same time indorsing a machine."

Then, by way of illustration of the other side of the question, the statement contains the assertion that it will be noticed that the fact of Roosevelt's being a party man was well emphasized. It then goes on to say:

"On Saturday, Sept. 17, Mr. Roosevelt went to see Mr. Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"On Sept. 24 he declined to allow his name to be used on the Independent ticket.

"On Sept. 28 the Republican convention issued its platform."

The Republican platform is then quoted from commending the administration of Gov. Black as wise, statesmanlike, careful, and economical, and in quoting alike from Col. Roosevelt's address of acceptance of Oct. 4 the following is emphasized:

"The record made by the Republican administration in the State of New York is a guarantee that upon all questions affecting the property rights and interests and liberty of all citizens the Republican Party can be safely trusted."

It was stated last night that the principal objections to be brought forward to the certificate of nomination of the Citizens' Union will be upon the ground that the signatures to the petition were obtained in bad faith by the use of Col. Roosevelt's name when it was known that he would decline.

# THE STATEN ISLAND STRIKE.

## Green Hands Are Unable to Hold Steam in the Boilers—The Outlook More Gloomy.

Matters in regard to the strike of the engineers and firemen employed by the Staten Island Electric Company were even in a worse condition yesterday than on the day previous. The company yesterday engaged a number of new men, and for a time it looked as if they would be able to operate the plant successfully.

This, however, proved not to be the case. After a couple of hours' running last night the lights on the different circuits began to grow dim, and soon, by about 9 o'clock, nine-tenths of the island was in complete darkness and the company admitted that it had little show of getting the light going again. This was due to the fact that the green hands could not hold steam in the boilers.

There is every probability that the whole electric system of the company will be tied up by noon to-day. Men from Manhattan and Brooklyn worked hard all day yesterday enrolling the motormen and conductors into the union, and with such success that last night it was announced that unless the firemen and engineers on strike were put back to work, the generation of power would be useless, as all hands on the cars would go out. The firemen and engineers of the Midland Company, too, gave the management of that company the choice of cutting the connection which fed the Staten Island Company's wires or else having the fires under its own boilers drawn. The connection was cut.

During the day the strikers were paid and some of them got intoxicated. About twenty of them last night went to the plant on John Street, Elm Park, and demanded that Engineer Thompson and Fireman O'Brien stop work. This they refused to do, whereupon the strikers beat Thompson into insensibility, and were about to do the same thing to O'Brien when they took alarm at the approach of a squad of police and fled.

The Staten Island Company last night offered to take the old man back at twelve hours' work for $2, but the men refused, demanding either eight hours at $2 or twelve hours at increased wages. At midnight the outlook for street lighting under several nights was blue, while the situation was such that an extra force of police was sent from Manhattan to the scene of the strike.

### Election in the 112th Regiment.

An election for Lieutenant Colonel and Major was held in the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment last evening, at which Col. Thomas Denny presided. Adjt. Arthur F. Schermerhorn was elected to the former office, and Capt. David Banks, Jr., to the latter. Both officers originally entered the service of the National Guard as members of Company K, Seventh Regiment, and afterward received commissions in the Twelfth Regiment. They were appointed to the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment last May.

## LEGAL NOTES.

RECEIVING TRUST PROPERTY.—Certain lands in Michigan were deeded by William H. Imlay of Hartford, Conn., over forty years ago, to Chester Adams of the same place as trustee. By the terms of the trust Adams was to sell the lands and invest the net proceeds in bank stock in his own name as trustee, with power to sell such stock and to reinvest in other bank stocks. The net income was to be paid to Imlay's three unmarried daughters. The issue of any daughter was to take in fee the share held for the mother, upon her death, and upon the death of one or more of the daughters without issue the trust share or shares were to vest in the survivor or survivors. Philo P. Hotchkiss, who was afterward appointed trustee, married Georgiana, one of the daughters, the other two having died, one leaving issue. Hotchkiss, some time after his appointment, had a note of Hotchkiss & Co. discounted by the First National Bank of Paterson, N. J., upon the pledge of collateral securities, which included some of this bank stock standing in the name of Hotchkiss as trustee. The bank at the time received a writing by Georgiana Hotchkiss, authorizing her husband to borrow on stock standing in his own name for her benefit. The note not having been paid, the stocks were sold at auction and purchased by the bank, which then brought suit against the National Broadway Bank of this city and others to compel the Broadway Bank to transfer to its (the Paterson bank's) name the shares. The defense was that the shares belonged to Seth M. Tuttle, as trustee in succession to Hotchkiss, who had been convicted of grand larceny and removed. The Court of Appeals has modified, by a divided court, the judgment given in favor of the defendants, by adjudging that the dividends upon the stock in question, accumulated and to be declared, should be paid to the plaintiff during the lifetime of Georgiana Hotchkiss. The Court holds, in an opinion by Judge Gray, that one who receives property knowing that it is the subject of a trust and that it has been transferred in violation of the duty or power of the trustee, takes it subject to the right, not only of the cestui que trust, but also of the trustee, to reclaim possession of the property. A power to pledge was held not to be included in a power to sell and to reinvest.

***

THERE WAS NO MUTUAL MISTAKE.—When the Carey Manufacturing Company was about to remove its business, stock, and machinery from its place, in Elm Street, to premises in Roosevelt Street, the agent of the Merchants' Insurance Company, the British America Insurance Company, and the Western Assurance Company, which had policies upon the property of the Carey Company, issued a slip or "binder" containing a memorandum to be embodied in new policies, stating that they were to cover both places "during removal." Policies were thereafter issued, and the binder became void by its terms; but the insured afterward discovered that the policies contained a limitation of ten days, during which the insurance was to attach to both buildings for the purpose of the removal. A fire having occurred at the Elm Street building during removal, but after ten days had elapsed, suit was brought against the companies upon the ground that through mistake this limitation was inserted in these policies, with the result that the contract evidenced by them was not the contract which the parties intended to make upon the basis of the binder, the period for removal having been left indefinite in the latter paper. Justice Bischoff, before whom the cases were tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday gave judgment for the defendant, dismissing the complaint in each action. Justice Bischoff, in his opinion, said it was perfectly clear that the measure of the risk was affected by the length of time allowed to the plaintiff for the removal of his goods, since for that time there was double risk, and the insurer could not properly be expected to fix the premium with any degree of certainty unless some limit for the removal was fixed. That the binding slip contained no limitation as to this was not significant of the question of the insurer's intent, since by the issuance of the policy the insurer had the power to limit the effect of this indefinite provision, through the complete cancellation of the binding slip itself, which fixed the measure of liability pending the delivery of the policy and for no greater time. The question of fraud was not in the case, and the Court held there was not sufficient proof of mutual mistake.

***

IT WAS NOT A CURRENT ACCOUNT.—John Fennell recovered judgment in the Seventh Municipal Court against Joseph R. Black for $341, being $135 for covering steam pipes in four houses in West Thirty-ninth Street, and the remainder for similar work in other houses The statute of limitations having been invoked as to the first item, the plaintiff testified that the work was performed about 1893; but a bill which had been presented by him was dated Feb. 24, 1892. The defendant claimed the work was done in the Fall of 1891. The Appellate Term, on appeal, has modified the judgment by excluding the first item, holding, by Justice Giegerich, that it was fair to assume the work was finished prior to the date of the bill. The plaintiff urged that if the item was barred by the statute, that was obviated because there was a mutual, open, and current account between the parties litigant, as contemplated by Section 396 of the Code The Court held that in order to constitute a current account, within the meaning of the section, there must be items upon both sides, debit and credit. All the items in this case being on one side, the last item, though within six years, did not, the Court said, draw with it those of longer standing.

***

THE TRANSFERS AND PREFERENCES WERE NOT FRAUDULENT.—William Bourke, a few days before making a general assignment, in December, 1895, in which he preferred his wife for an indebtedness amounting to about $6,000, made transfers to several of his creditors of policies of insurance, book accounts, and other property. A dismissal by the Special Term of an action brought against Bourke and others, by George Andreae and others, to set aside the assignment, has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The plaintiffs alleged that the transfers were made for the purpose of cheating and defrauding Bourke's creditors and for the purpose of preventing the assignee from reaching the property so transferred, and the general creditors from participating in the proceeds of such property. Justice Patterson, giving the unanimous opinion of the court, holds that the conclusion of the court below that all the acts of the assignee were consistent with an honest intent and purpose on his part, was correct. Bourke's financial difficulties were brought about by the burning of his stock of neckwear goods, worth $50,000, on Nov. 5, 1895. He had $27,000 of insurance, which he expected would pay the losses. Immediately after the fire, creditors pressed him for payment of their claims, and with these creditors he made the arrangements complained of with the exception of the sale of his jewelry plant for $2,500. The underwriters resisted payment of the insurance, and a suit upon a claim he was unable to compromise having been threatened, he made the assignment. An indebtedness existing to Bourke's wife to the amount of the preference was shown in a transaction relating to a house which belonged to her.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Donnelly stock company will revive Augustin Daly's play "Pique" at the Murray Hill Theatre next week.

Manager Charles E. Ellis of the Ellis Opera Company, of which Mme. Melba will be the leading prima donna this season, made a contract yesterday with William Parry, who will have entire charge of all the productions. Mr. Parry was for many years in absolute charge of the stage during the operatic performances under the management of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, and prior to that he staged all the productions of Col. Mapleson.

The last two weeks of the engagement of Sam Bernard in "The Marquis of Michigan" at the Bijou Theatre will begin Monday, and at the expiration of the engagement the company will be disbanded. Miss May Irwin will then take possession of the theatre and introduce to this city her new play, "Kate Kip," which she has appeared in throughout the country with success. Mr. Bernard will go to the Casino and be featured in the new production of "A Dangerous Maid." The management appreciating the fact that "The Marquis of Michigan" has not proved successful, have canceled all their out-of-town engagements.

Robert Hilliard, who has played the part of John, Earl of Woodstock, in the new melodrama "Sporting Life" since it was first produced at the Academy of Music, tendered his resignation as a member of the company Tuesday night. A. W. Dingwall, the general manager of the company, said last night that Mr. Hilliard had been in the habit of inviting friends of his to occupy boxes at various performances, and requesting E. G. Gilmore to allow them to visit him during the intermissions, which is contrary to the rules of the theatre. Mr. Hilliard, when he was informed that it would not be allowed, said that if his wishes as the star of the company could not be complied with he would resign. The part was played yesterday by R. A. Roberts, who formerly played the part of Sergeant Dan Doxey.

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

## William Waldorf Astor Buys Three Fifth Avenue Lots—Other Dealings and Sales at Auction.

George R. Read has purchased for William Waldorf Astor from Charles Macrae, representing the Messrs. Bonner, sons of Robert Bonner, three lots on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 50.5 feet north of Fifty-sixth Street, the southeriy lot being 25 by 100 and the two northerly ones each 25 by 125. Mr. Astor already owned the immediate corner and two lots at the rear on Fifty-sixth Street, so that he now controls a plot 100.5 feet on the avenue by 150 feet on the street. The Fifty-seventh Street corner is ownd by Collis P. Huntington.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Zophar Mills the five-story brick building 146 Front Street, between Maiden Lane and Depeyster Street, 17.9 by 68.

It was reported yesterday that the five-story stone-front dwelling 89 Fifth Avenue, 26.3 by 100, had been sold for about $98,000.

Henry Chaffee is the buyer of the Lorillard Spencer property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

Edward Oppenheimer has bought the plot at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, 100 by 95.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Charles A. Peabody and John K. Van Rensselaer, executors of the estrue of John K. Adams, the dwelling 130 East Thirty-fifth Street, 23.10 by 98.9.

Pease & Elliman have sold for George R. Read, for about $80,000, the two-story brick stable 139 West Fifty-first Street, 25 by 100, and for Levi P. Morton the dwellings 20 and 24 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, each 15.8 by 100. It is understood that these two transactions constituted a trade.

The Hotel Hanover, Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, has changed hands. D. P. Hathaway, for many years proprietor of the Prospect House, Shelter Island Heights, N. Y., and manager of the Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla., has leased the building for a term of years from the owner, D. Hayt. The transfer was consummated by Matt. J. Ward.

A. B. Keght has sold the three-story light brick and stone dwelling 129 West Eighty-eighth Street, 16 by 100.

Samuel G. Bayne, President of the Seaboard National Bank, has sold to G. W. Arthur and others seven lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive. The price reported is $105,000. Dwellings will be erected on the plot.

Jackson Stern have bought from Maximilian Morgenthau the four and five story brick buildings 533 and 539 Fifth Street, on a plot 92 by 97; also from Michael Caldron the four-story buildings, 408 and 410 Cherry Street, 42.8 by 97.9, and from Mrs. Eliza Meehan the three-story building 414 Cherry Street, 20.2 by 97.9.

Jackson & Stern have sold to Rosenberg & Feinberg, for improvement, the old buildings 8 to 14 Clinton Street, on a plot 75 by 100.

Pease & Elliman have leased for John R. Suydam for a term of years 12 East Forty-first Street, for about $3,000 per annum.

There was practically no competition for the vacant lot 634 Broadway, sold in foreclosure yesterday by Peter F. Meyer. The first bid was $20,000 over a mortgage of $120,000. An outsider staid in for a few bids, but the property was finally knocked down to the plaintiffs, Louis and Samuel Sachs, for a total of $154,500.

Philip A. Smyth sold by executor's orders several parcels on City Island and Throgg's Neck. All the properties were of small value, and $25 advances were the order of the day. These came in quick succession, however, and the sale was, altogether, the liveliest of recent salesroom events. The parcels were all disposed of as follows: To Henry S. Pell, for $850, about one acre of salt meadow in the block west of Main Street and south of Ditmars Street, City Island; also to H. S. Pell, for $1,025, the frame dwelling on Main Street, City Island, near Ditmars Street, on a plot 51.8 by 225; also to H. Hunneke, for $2,550, the three-story frame dwelling southwest corner of Main and Orchard Streets, City Island, 50 by 100; also to H. S. Pell, for $340 each, four lots on Prospect Street, City Island, south side, 100 feet west of Main Street, each 25 by 100.6; also to J. P. Harkness, for $330 each, three lots adjoining the foregoing on the north, and to George Leviness, for $420, one lot adjoining the foregoing on the north.

Philip A. Smyth also sold, at executor's sale, to Anthony Wenner, for $24,877, the 24½ acres, with residence, stables, etc., known as the Rime Place, at Throgg's Neck.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold at public auction to Harold O'Nell, for $19,250, the 2½-story brick building 45 Jay Street, 23.3 by 87.6 by 22.2 by 88.4; also at public auction to Joseph J. O'Donohue, for $36,500, the five-story brick building 164 and 165 West Street, 45.2 by 50.3 by 43.10 by 50.3.

Peter C. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Julius Kirschbaum, for $11,225, the three-story stone-front dwelling 113 East Ninety-first Street, 15 by 100.8.

James L. Wells sold, at executor's sale, to Sellgman & Ellinger, for $6,800, the four-story brick tenement 346 East Sixtieth Street, 20.6 by 100.5.

The executor's sale of the six dwellings 21 to 29 East Seventy-sixth Street, northwest corner of Madison Avenue, was adjourned for one week by Auctioneer Harnett.

### To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, A. Sidney Norton, referee, 112 West Twenty-seventh Street, 20 by 98.9, leasehold, four-story brick dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $800.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Henry S. Sayers, referee, 391 to 395 Washington Street, southeast corner of Hubert Street, runs south 75 by east 70 by north 25 by east 9.9 by north 50 by west 79.9, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $46,975.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, 545 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 275 feet east of the Boulevard, 16 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,234; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 228 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 53.1 feet east of the Boulevard, 15.11 by 70.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,735; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Hannemann, referee, 235 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $15,962.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventy-third Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 20 by 93.11; Louis Reiss of 1,290 Lexington Avenue, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 4,111 Third Avenue, for a two-story brick office and meeting rooms, 27.8 by 76; estate of W. A. Bedell of 4,109 Third Avenue, owner; C. W. & A. A. Stoughton of 96 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Lexington Avenue, for two six-story brick and stone flats, 50 and 25 by 90; P. J. Quirk of 2,088 Seventh Avenue, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $115,000.

Central Park West, west side, 124.3 feet north of Ninety-fourth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 52 by 90; William Call of 1,133 Broadway, owner; J. E. Ware and S. S. Harde of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet east of Willis Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 80; John Madden of 650 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $20,000.

Main Street, north side, 150 feet east of Arnow Place, for a two-story frame engine house and a one-story storage house, 26 by 80; city, owner; William Strom of 44 Broad Street, architect; cost, $8,200.

Sedgwick Avenue, east side, 721 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20 by 60; J. F. Fonda, owner; Thomas Scott, builder; cost, $4,600.

Eleventh Street, south side, 105 feet west of Avenue A, Unionport, for a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling and a frame barn, 20 by 30 and 16 by 25; Mary Walsh, owner; Adam Mitchler, builder; cost, $850.

Park Avenue, west side, 343 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for five two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 50; Northern Improvement Company of 717 Tremont Avenue, owner; A. E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $17,500.

### Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 75 feet west of Lenox Avenue, to a two-story brick shop; Joseph Bierhoff, owner; C. A. Miller, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 549 West Fortieth Street, to a three-story brick and frame stable; John Halligan, owner; John H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $200.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 26 feet south of Logan Street, to a three-story frame tenement, 20 by 58; Otto Mollenhauer, owner; James E. Dobbs of 120 Sixth Street, architect; cost, $600.

## Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Oct. 12.

ARTHUR AV, s e corner of Pelham Av, 97.2x25x102x25.6; Concetta Del Bello and another to Lena Di Ciocca, ½ part..... 3,500

CLINTON AV, corner of Spring St, 100x100; Sarah E. Wilson to Duncan McGibbon ..... 25

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 50 ft s w of 171st St, 25x100; E. B. Levy to Elizabeth Bauer ..... 700

GORE LOT at centre line of block between 160th and 161st Sts, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs n 5.6x n w 25.2x s 8.4x e 25; Harry K. and Shepherd Knapp to David D. Groo..... 200

HOME ST, 1,156, 20x84.9x20.2x82.6; Peter J. Stumpf to George Stolz..... 100

INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft e of Prospect Av, and 27.2 ft n of 169th St, runs n 247.8xs 231.8xw 50.3; Jenny A. Carew to Gregorio Di Lorenzo ..... 10

LOT 58, Block B, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Blanche M. Reed..... 1

LOT 492, map of amended Hudson P. Rose Mapes's estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Ellen Branigan..... 492

PART OF LOT 282, map of portion of Dater estate; Frederick McCarthy to Abel Davis..... 250

PART OF LOT 283, map of portion of Dater estate; Frederick McCarthy to Herman and Johanna Wieben..... 250

PLOT, 84 ft n of 52d St and 425 ft w of 11th Av, runs n 78 x w 75.5x s 91.6x e 75; Obed H. Sanderson, referee, to Isaac N. Hebberd ..... 6,100

ROAD from Fort Schuyler to Westchester, adjoining land of Abraham D. Huntington, contains 12 97-100 acres; Alfred H. Morris to Collis P. Huntington..... 13,000

SHERIDAN ST, n s, 75 ft e of Barker Av, 25x88x irregular; Thomas J. Dunn, Sheriff, to Ann Lenahan ..... 440

SHERIDAN ST, n e corner of Parker Av, 75x90.8; Thomas J. Dunn, Sheriff, to Ann Lenahan ..... 875

VYSE AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 50x100; George Stolz to Peter J. Stumpf.. 1

1ST AV, w s, 50.8 ft s of 89th St, 25x77; John Bittner and wife to John Volz.... 21,300

1ST AV, w s, 50.8 ft s of 89th St, 25x77; Frank A. Uehlein, as executor, to John Bettner ..... 20,000

3D AV, 50, n w s, 23.8x100; Mary E. Guppy to Allen Earl ..... 17,500

5TH AV, 603, e s, 22.5x100; William K. Aston and wife to Emma K. Schley..... 1

16TH ST, 237 West, 20x100; Joseph Grose to William A. Hoe and others, ½ part.. 3,500

34TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 4th Av, 20x48.1; Charles P. Noyes to C. P. Porter..... 23,000

79TH ST, 63 East, 13.6x102.2; Emma H. Brinckerhoff and others, executors, to Isabella W. Brinckerhoff ..... 20,000

86TH ST, n s, 87.9 ft w of Madison Av, 25.6x102; John B. Miller to James C. Parrish ..... 100

109TH ST, 120 West, 25x100.11; David Christie and wife to Kate F. Martin... 1

119TH ST, 106 West, 18x100.11; Henry E. Niese to Julius Jungmann..... 100

119TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Clarence D. Ford to Lillian H. Ford ..... 1

119TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Lillian H. Ford to Isaac N. Hebberd ..... 4,500

133D ST, s s, 372.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.6x99.11; Julius Jungmann to James H. Cubberly ..... 100

135TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; James Dimond and wife to Carl G. A. Hohle..... 1

165TH ST, 469 West, 25x65.11; John Devlin to W. E. Buzby..... 10

179TH ST, 610 West, 17x100; the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association to John Devlin ..... 10

### Recorded Leases.

CAMPBELL, O. D., to Anna Berghaus; 45 Mercer St, 4 7-12 years..... $525

CONYNGHAM, Annie, to Charles Ludwig; 3d Av, s e corner of 140th St, 19x48, from Oct. 10, 1898, to March 1, 1903.... 900

HAUPT, Katie, to Otto Knack; 7th St, 125.5 7-12 years..... 396

RECTOR, &c. TRINITY CHURCH to Charles G. Weeber and another; Chambers St, s s, Lot 459, map of Church Farm, 9 years..... 1,500

### Recorded Mortgages.

BACHRACH, William and Julius, to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; 89 to 93 Pitt St, 1 year ..... 33,000

BACHRACH, William and Julius, to Samuel E. Jacobs and others, executors, &c.; 89 to 93 Pitt St, 1 year..... 13,500

BARNETT, Samuel, to Sarris and Abraham Cohen; 68 Hester St, securies bond. $12,500

BAUER, Elizabeth, to Ephraim B. Levy; s e s of College Av, 50 ft s w of 171st St, 25x100, 2 years..... 350

BERGER, Benjamin, to Ralph A. Martin; s s of 186th St, 140 ft e of Park Av, ½ year ..... 5,295

BRINCKERHOFF, Isabella W., to Emma H. Brinckerhoff and others, executors, &c.; n s of 79th St, 169.10 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 16,000

BRONSVELD, Frances, to Lillie Lippus; n s of 116th St, 148.10 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year ..... 2,000

BUCKLEY, James J., and another to H. Theodore Leggett; 754 8th Av, 5 years ..... 32,500

BUCKLEY, James J., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 756 8th Av, 5 years ..... 32,500

BUZBY, Winslow E., to the Manhattan Real Estate Building Association; 462 West 165th St, 1 year..... 500

CHILTON, Mary S., to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; 125 5th Av, 2½ years..... 5,000

CONYNGHAM, Annie, to Mary McGuire; n s of 142d St, 131.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 2 years..... 2,500

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Isaac Stevens and others, executors, &c.; s w corner of Valentine Av and 231st St, 3 years..... 5,500

DAVIS, Lena, to Albert Bunker; 734 8th Av, leasehold, 2 years..... 5,000

DAVIS, Abel and Lina, to Frederick McCarthy; part of Lot 282, map of portion of Dater estate, 5 years..... 250

DENTON, Henry M., to Frederick A. Snow; n s of 124th St, 347.6 ft w of 5th Av, demand ..... 10,000

DI CIOCCA, Lena, to Gaetano Del Bello; s e corner of Pelham and Arthur Avs, 1 year ..... 2,000

DI LORENZO, Gregorio, to Richard W. Stevenson, as guardian, &c.; w s of Lyman Place, 142.8 ft n of 169th St, 3 years ..... 1,500

EARL, Ellen and Walter G., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 50 3d Av, 1 year ..... 15,000

EUSNER, John, to Anna Bachmann; s s of 173d St, 17 ft w of Audubon Av, 1 year ..... 1,000

EUSNER, John, to Anna Bachmann; s s of 173d St, 33.6 ft w of Audubon Av, 1 year ..... 1,000

EUSNER, John, to Anna Bachmann; s w corner of Audubon Av and 173d St, 1 year ..... 1,000

GATES, Louis, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 160 East 111th St, 3 years ..... 6,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Sarah and Betsey Dinkelman; 265 East Broadway; also, 7 Montgomery St, installments..... 5,000

HAVILAND, A. Walter, to Charles O. Livingston; 225 Spring St and 518 to 522 Greenwich St, 2 years ..... 24,000

HAVILAND, A. Walter, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 325 Spring St and 518 to 522 Greenwich St, 1 year..... 2,000

HONOHAN, John J. and Catherine, to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; a parcel on the road leading from Westchester to West Farms, at the junction of an unnamed street, &c., demand..... 3,500

KNAAK, Otto, to Jacob Ruppert; 122 7th St, saloon lease, demand..... 800

KNAUF, Charles, to Elizabeth Berry; e s of St. Lawrence Av, 180.2 ft s of West Farms Road, 3 years..... 2,500

LUDWIG, Charles, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,596 3d Av, saloon lease, demand ..... 1,800

LUTJEN, Louis, to Joseph Wood; Lots 7 and 8, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate, demand..... 1,245

MANDER, Laura E. and Arthur C., to Lewis S. Davis; s e corner of 119th St and Lexington Av, demand..... 1,500

MANDER, Laura E. and Arthur C., to Donald B. Toucey, as trustee; s e corner of Lexington Av and 119th St, demand ..... 5,000

MANDER, Laura E. and Arthur C., to John Davis, as trustee, &c.; s e corner of Lexington Av and 119th St, 1 year..... 5,000

MARTIN, Kate K., to Moses and Sophie Elkan; n s of 80th St, 101.8 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years ..... 11,000

McKETRICK, Lucy A., to Caroline M. Butterfield; n s of 41st St, 240.4 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years..... 2,000

MUHLKER, Henry, and Fanny Ascheim, executrix; s s of 153d St, 118.3 ft w of Elton Av, 5 years..... 15,000

PARRISH, James C., to John B. Miller; n s of 86th St, 87.9 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years..... 12,500

RAHILL, James, to Adolph G. Hummel; n s of 169th St, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years ..... 3,250

ROEMER, Rudolph, to Jacob Ruppert; 1,580 3d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,467

SCHACHNE, Louis, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 163 East 94th St, 5 years..... 6,000

SEWALL, Anna B., to Charles Sewall; s s of 78th St 133 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years. 20,000

STOLZ, George, to Peter J. Stumpf; 1,156 Home St, 1 year..... 500

STREIFLER, Laura and Jacob, to William H. Field; n w corner of 3d Av and 176th St, 5 years..... 24,000

STREIFLER, Laura and Jacob, north side, 150 feet east of Arnow Place, for a two-story frame engine house and a one-story storage house, 26 by 80; city, owner; William Strom of 44 Broad Street, architect; cost, $8,200.

STREIFLER, Laura and Jacob, to William H. Field, trustees, &c.; w s of 3d Av, 56 ft n of 176th St, 5 years..... 15,000

STREIFLER, Laura, to Simon Adler and another; n w corner of 3d Av and 176th St, 1 year..... 6,000

STREIFLER, Laura, to James Rogers; w s of 3d Av, 30 ft n of 176th St, 1 year.. 3,570

SULLIVAN, Mary J., to Frank R. Johnson; s s of Rivington St, 24.2 ft e of Goerck St, secures notes..... 1

VOLZ, John, to Richard S. Emmet, trustee; 1,713 1st Av, 5 years..... 15,000

WIEBEN, Herman and Johanna, to Frederick McCarthy; part of Lot 283, map of portion of Dater estate, 5 years..... 250

### Assignments of Mortgages.

APPLETON, William G., to Catharine R. Appleton..... $1,800

DENNER, John, to Angel J. Simpson.... 6,000

DUER, John, to Alfred M. Hoyt..... 10,000

GERKEN, Clara R., to Jonas Weil and another..... 11,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, and another to Sarah and Betsey Dinkelman..... 5,000

HEALY, Mary A., to Magdalena Peppler. 5,000

KRAIS, Nathalie, and another, executors, to Charles Strauss..... 3,041

MENENDEZ, Rufino H., to Elizabeth Cullen..... 1,000

MESSENGER, Thomas H., executor, to Alfred M. Hoyt..... 25,000

MORRISON, James, and another to William A. Elliott..... 500

PALMER, Miles W., and another, executors, to Miles W. Palmer, trustee.... Nom.

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles E. Brady..... 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Jessie G. Tim..... 11,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Susan L. Clapp..... 19,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the National Savings Bank, City of Albany..... 20,000

### Mechanics' Liens.

CHERRY ST, n s, 125 ft e of Jackson St, 25x194.1 to Monroe St x25; Charles Weissberg against Morris Goldfarb, owner; Henry Altman, contractor..... 490

CHERRY ST, 450; Rider Ericsson Engine Company against Morris Goldfarb, owner and contractor..... 213

MADISON ST, 391 to 395, and 10 and 12 Jackson St; Louis Braverman against the McManus estate, owner; Jacob Baron, contractor ..... 151

MONROE ST, 282; Rider Ericsson Engine Company against Morris Goldfard, owner and contractor..... 212

VANDERBILT AV, s e corner of 180th St, 100x300; Sylvester M. Brady against Benjamin Berger, owner; Bernhard Ginsburg, contractor..... 5,500

VANDERBILT AV, s e corner of 180th St, 100x300; Manhattan Cornice and Skylight Works against Benjamin Berger, owner; Bernhard Ginsburg, contractor.... 2,600

29TH ST, 215 and 241 West; James H. Murray against John D. Karst, owner; Antonia Verdina, contractor..... 31

57TH ST, 21 East; Cambridge Tile Manufacturing Company against John Arnheim, owner; Duryea & Potter, contractors, and Arnold & Wilson, sub-contractors ..... 146

83D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 40x102.2; John J. Parker against Jacob Jung, owner; Dennis O'Connell, contractor ..... 46

90TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 125x100; Caspar Strobel against the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, owner and contractor. 4,835

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Under Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

COLUMBIA ST, e s, 275 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Lowenfeld & Prager, with Abraham Solomon and Samuel Semowetz (ten payments)..... $12,000

### Lis Pendens.

BURNSIDE AV, widened, n w corner of Anthony Av, 76.8x76.9x75x100.4; William McPherson against Thomas Morgan, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, O. E. Davis.

CONVENT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 133d St, 75x200 to Amsterdam Av, irregular; also Convent Av, w s, 175 ft s of 133d St, 25x100; Thomas J. Ridden against Thomas K. Lemon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. M. Phillips.

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 66 ft s of 140th St, 33.11x85; Rudolph and Hermann Heil against

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14TH ST., 307 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; good table; quiet house; reference.

57TH ST., 139 EAST.—Second floor, select house; unusually pleasant rooms; good table; terms moderate.

58TH ST., 306 WEST.—Three large rooms; superior accommodations; reasonable rates, with board; private American family.

147 WEST 44TH ST.—Elegantly furnished large room in a refined private French family; excellent table; references exchanged.

### FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

VARICK ST., 133.—Two parlors; front and rear; furnished; one or both.

### EXCURSIONS.

**WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.**
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Regular excursions, including Sat., Oct. 15th.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN P. WADE, Attorney for Executors. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

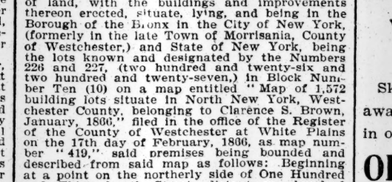
YAZBECK, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE YAZBECK, lately doing business at 80 Greenwich Street, in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Yazbeck, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. FREEMAN C. GRISWOLD, Assignee. DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, 27 Pine St., N. Y. City, Assignee's Attorneys.

### LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.—Second Division.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, trustee, complainant, vs. THE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant.
Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kansas, Second Division, rendered in the above-entitled suit on the 23rd day of September, 1897, I will, on Saturday, the 22nd day of October, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the station house on the mortgaged premises and property of said defendant railroad company, covered by the said mortgage, in the city of Caldwell, Sumner County, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:
All and singular the railroad of the defendant railroad company, constructed at the date of the execution of said first mortgage or since constructed by it, commencing as now constructed at a point on the line of the Kansas City and Southwestern Railroad, at or near Arkansas City in Cowley County, Kansas, and thence running in a westerly direction through the Counties of Cowley, Sumner, and Harper to Anthony in said county of Harper in said State of Kansas, and all telegraph lines, rolling stock, equipment, machinery, tools, supplies, and material and other property, real and personal, appurtenant to the said railroad, or acquired by the defendant railroad company since the execution of said first mortgage for the construction, maintenance, operations, improvement or repair thereof, or used in and about the said railroad and the operation thereof; and all the rights and franchises of said defendant railroad company owned by said railroad company at the date of the execution of said first mortgage or at any time by it thereafter acquired, appurtenant to said mortgaged railroad.
The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold as an entirety and without appraisement or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the Master Commissioner shall receive no bid from any offering to bid at such sale who shall not first deposit with him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, in money or by certified check upon any national bank or trust company in the City of New York, or one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in par value of the bonds secured by said mortgage; and any cash which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid, shall be received in payment of the amount required on the acceptance of his bid as hereinafter provided.
The decree further provides that the purchaser, when the property is struck down to him, shall at once pay to the Master Commissioner, on account of his purchase, the sum of fifty thousand dollars in United States currency, or in such certified draft, certificate or check as may be satisfactory to the Master Commissioner; that should he fail to make such payment at once the mortgaged property and premises shall be resold, the court reserving the right to consider such resale as made on account of said proposed purchaser, or as an original sale, but that such resale, under such circumstances, shall be made at once and without further advertisement; and that the deposit received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price, and that such further portions of the purchase price shall be paid in cash as the court may from time to time direct, the court reserving the right to resell the premises and property herein directed to be sold upon the failure of the purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, to comply within twenty days with any order of the court in that regard; and that the balance of the purchase price may be paid either in money, or in bonds, or over-due coupons secured by said mortgage of said defendant mortgagor company to the plaintiff, each of said bonds and coupons being received for such sum as the holder thereof would be entitled to receive under the distribution herein ordered and according to the priority herein adjudged.
The decree further provides that the Master Commissioner shall accept no bid for said mortgaged premises and property above described unless the same shall at least equal the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this suit.
HIRAM P. DILLON, Master Commissioner.
se8-1aw6wTh&o20.

### REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND County of New York.—MILTON STERN, plaintiff, against CALEB T. AMES et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 28th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described as follows, viz.:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street distant four hundred and fifty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with the Fifth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five feet and three inches, thence westerly and parallel with Thirty-fifth Street twenty feet, thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue seventy-five feet and three inches to the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street, thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-fifth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, being now known as Number 34 (thirty-four) West Thirty-fifth Street.
JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.
JOHN J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 122 Bowery, N. Y. City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:




The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold, is $8,183.33, with interest thereon from September 16, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $384.05, with interest thereon from September 28, 1898.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is about $275 and interest.
The said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage thereon for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest from October 1st, 1898.
Dated New York, October 1, 1898.
JOHN B. PANNES,
o8-2aw3w Referee.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN P. WADE, Attorney for Executors. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

MORRISON, JOHN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. MORRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the office of De Grove & Riker, Potter Building, Number 145 (one hundred and forty-five) Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of September, 1898.
CATHARINE G. MORRISON, Executor.
DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Executor, 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
s22-1aw6mTh

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-1aw6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN P. WADE, Attorney for Executors. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

YAZBECK, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE YAZBECK, lately doing business at 80 Greenwich Street, in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Yazbeck, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. FREEMAN C. GRISWOLD, Assignee. DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, 27 Pine St., N. Y. City, Assignee's Attorneys.

HART, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of April next.—Dated, New York, the fifth day of October, 1898. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JAMES R. WHITING, Executors. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
o6-1aw6mTh.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT L. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
je9-1aw6mTh

HUNTER, LOUISA OLIVIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frank Hunter, Lena Nodine, Charlotte A. Howard, Henry William Hunter, James Jacob Hunter, Edward B. Hunter, Julia Elizabeth Gulguard, Frank H. Gulguard, Charles Jenkins Hunter, Frances E. Austin, Charles Perry Auchincloss, Charlotte Hunter, George J. Hunter, Pauline H. M. Coulter, Sarah M. Pellegrini, and Lewis H. Austin, the heirs and next of kin of LOUISA OLIVIA HUNTER, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, T. Harry Knox of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Louisa Olivia Hunter, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. JOHN P. FINNEGAN, Surrogate of said County of New York, at said county, the 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
se22-1aw6wTh

McMILLAN, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary McMillan, Alexander McMillan, David McMillan, Margaret Chesting, James McMillan, Samuel McMillan, Mary Goit, Annie Lambrix, Maud Summers, Elizabeth McMillan, Sarah McMillan, Mamie Kidder, Nettie McMillan, Lillian Lacey, Agnes McMillan, William McMillan, Robert McMillan, Bessie Margaret McMillan, Susan McGarey, Eliza Jane Stearns, Electa Stearns, Mary Kenney, Hugh McMillan, and Anna McMillan, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of JOHN McMILLAN, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Robert McWilliam of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of October, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John McMillan, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 3d day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. JOHN P. FINNEGAN, Surrogate of said County of New York, at said county, the 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
se22-1aw6wTh

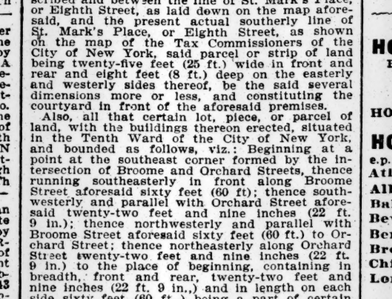
McINTYRE, MARGARET.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Stephen McIntyre, Mrs. Mary Lappen, Stephen McIntyre, Jr., John T. McIntyre, Emma McIntyre, John F. McIntyre, Mrs. Sophia E. Mullin, Mary McIntyre, Mrs. Anna Hamilton, Frank McIntyre, Charles McIntyre, Mrs. Julia Stewart, Mrs. Margaret McNiel, Mrs. Sarah Shelley, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET McINTYRE, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Frank McIntyre of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret McIntyre, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 12th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
se22-1aw6wTh

MacMILLAN, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary McMillan, Alexander McMillan, David McMillan, Margaret Chesting, James McMillan, Samuel McMillan, Mary Goit, Annie Lambrix, Maud Summers, Elizabeth McMillan, Sarah McMillan, Mamie Kidder, Nettie McMillan, Lillian Lacey, Agnes McMillan, William McMillan, Robert McMillan, Bessie Margaret McMillan, Susan McGarey, Eliza Jane Stearns, Electa Stearns, Mary Kenney, Hugh McMillan, and Anna McMillan, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of JOHN McMILLAN, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Robert McWilliam of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of October, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John McMillan, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 3d day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. JOHN P. FINNEGAN, Surrogate of said County of New York, at said county, the 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
se22-1aw6wTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

## REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CLARA FABIA WEISMANN and others, plaintiffs, against AUGUSTUS W. WEISMANN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 15th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and County of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of St. Mark's Place, as laid down on a certain map made by Samuel S. Doughty, C. S., dated May, 1834, and entitled "Map showing a division of part of the real estate late of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York," filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 24th day of April, 1835, said point being distant three hundred and seventy-five feet (375 feet) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of St. Mark's Place with the easterly side of Second Avenue; and running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the middle line of the block between St. Mark's Place and Seventh Street, as laid down on said map; thence easterly parallel with the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.); thence northerly again parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place; and thence westerly along the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.) to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known as No. 94 St. Mark's Place, etc.
Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties to this action of, in, and to that certain lot, piece, or strip of land lying immediately in front of the premises hereinbefore described and between the line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as laid down on the map aforesaid, and the present actual southerly line of St. Mark's Place, and between the line of the easterly and westerly sides thereof, be the said several dimensions more or less, and constituting the courtyard in front of the aforesaid premises.
Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point at the southeast corner formed by the intersection of Broome and Orchard Streets, thence running southeasterly in front along Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft); thence southwesterly and parallel with Orchard Street aforesaid twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.); thence northwesterly and parallel with Broome Street aforesaid sixty feet (60 ft.) to Orchard Street; thence northeasterly along Orchard Street twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.) to the place of beginning, containing in breadth, front and rear, twenty-two feet and nine inches (22 ft. 9 in.,) and in length on each side sixty feet (60 ft.), being a part of certain lots of land heretofore conveyed to Thomas Longworth by Samuel L. Gouverneur, trustee for Louisa A. Verplanck, and the said Louisa A. Verplanck by deed bearing date the 5th day of May, 1834, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 315 of Conveyances at Page 476, and therein described and distinguished as Lots Nos. 75, 76, and part of Lot No. 77, and marked with the letter D on a map accompanying a certain deed of settlement and partition made between Hester Gouverneur, executrix, and Samuel Gouverneur, Peter Kemble, and Thomas Knox, executors of the last will and testament of Nicholas Gouverneur, deceased, and the heirs and devisees of the said Nicholas Gouverneur, dated the 8th day of May, 1822, and recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 159 of Conveyances at Page 101. Said premises being No. 257 Broome Street.
Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.
HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.
LOUIS F. DOYLE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Times Building, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following are diagrams of the property to be sold:




The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on the premises 64 St. Mark's Place, is $259.50.
The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on the premises corner Broome and Orchard Streets is $228.86.
The taxes, water rates, and assessments now a lien on said respective premises will be allowed to the purchaser.
Dated New York, September 20th, 1898.
HORACE SECOR, JR., Referee.
s27-2aw3wTu&Th&o18

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ISAAC A. HOPPER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Edward L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York, (formerly in the late Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester,) and State of New York, being the lots known and designated by Numbers 226 and 227, (two hundred and twenty-six and two hundred and twenty-seven,) in Block Number ten (10) on a map entitled "Map of 1,572 building lots situate in the New York, West-chester County, belonging to Clarence S. Brown, January, 1866," filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester at White Plains on the 7th day of February, 1866, as map number "419," said premises being bounded and described from said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, said point one hundred and two-five feet eastwardly from the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Lincoln Avenue; thence eastwardly along One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street fifty feet to the westerly side of Lot 225, (two hundred and twenty-five;) thence northwardly and parallel with Lincoln Avenue one hundred feet; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street fifty (50) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lincoln Avenue one hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.
Being the same premises conveyed to the said Isaac A. Hopper by Henry G. Wisner as sole executor of the last will and testament of Thomas W. Gale, deceased, by deed bearing even date and delivered simultaneously with said mortgage.—Dated New York, September 21, 1898.
JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers St., New York City.




The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,137.77, with interest thereon from September 8, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $237.05, with interest from September 19, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $483.90. JOHN C. COLEMAN,
Referee.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
e26-2aw3wM&Th&o18

### SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Israel Corse, deceased, for the benefit of Katharine K. C. Lyman, plaintiff, against JOHN VAN DOLSEN, Margaret Graham, Elizabeth L. M. Van Dolsen, William M. Washburn, and "Mary" Washburn, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, the first name of said defendant being unknown to this plaintiff, the plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of the said defendant William M. Washburn,) defendants.—Summons: Trial desired in County of New York.
To the above-named def

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

# STANDARD OIL'S SECRETS

## Mr. Rockefeller Threatened with Contempt Proceedings for Refusing Certain Information.

## INVESTIGATORS IN A JANGLE

**Witness Refuses to Produce Books—No More Voluntary Witnesses Will Appear—Mr. Rockefeller Displays Warmth in His Replies.**

John D. Rockefeller went to the New Amsterdam Hotel, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, before 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the expectation that by making a prompt appearance before the Commission of the Ohio Supreme Court that is here taking testimony in the contempt proceedings against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, he would secure an early release from the witness chair and be permitted to go about his business. He was, however, kept testifying for nearly eight hours. In the afternoon Mr. Rockefeller, either from fatigue or because of the nature of the proceedings, showed great nervousness. He moved his chair to and from the counsel's table, shifted his position in the chair, crossed and recrossed his legs, repeatedly struck the arms of the chair with his open palms, and glanced again and again over his shoulders. Once he almost showed temper.

The extreme courtesy that marked the opposing counsel on the previous day disappeared, and there were frequent exchanges of sharp words. Once Mr. Kline told Attorney Gerard Monnett that he was "too fresh," and Mr. Kinkead told Mr. Elliott that a certain proceeding was not fair or gentlemanly. The degree of bad feeling engendered may be judged by a closing incident of the hearing. The Attorney General asked Mr. Kline to produce Mr. Flagler as the first witness to-day, and Mr. Kline promptly replied: "Whatever witness you get from us you'll get by due process. Mr. Rockefeller was produced here with the understanding that he would be detained only a few hours, and he has been kept here for two full days."

The Attorney General said he had understood Mr. Kline to promise in Ohio to produce any witnesses or books wanted here, but Mr. Kline denied that he had ever made "any such wild promise." The Attorney General said afterward that he would have Mr. Flagler subpœnaed, and if he refuses to appear report his refusal to the Ohio Supreme Court. The hearing will be continued at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Rockefeller was supported yesterday by Messrs. Virgil P. Kline and W. F. Elliott, as on Tuesday. E. B. Kinkead of Ohio conducted the examination in the morning and the Attorney General that in the afternoon. Mr. Kinkhead began by asking Mr. Rockefeller to state what was the amount of the surplus of the defendant company distributed in March, 1892. The reply was that $3,219,540 was then distributed among the holders of certificates, with the approval of the Court. After explaining the bookkeeping methods used in this transaction, Mr. Rockefeller was asked whether the duties of the liquidating Trustees differed from those of the old Trustees. His reply was.

"The old Trustees had power to vote stocks held by them after the dissolution of the trust, which dissolution was made in perfect good faith in obedience to the mandate of the Court. The new Trustees could not and did not vote any of these shares. Again, the liquidating Trustees had assigned to them certain duties, to divide certain moneys, and to add to those moneys the sales of certain stocks. Another of their duties was to make the transfer of trust certificates into ownership in the constituent companies."

"Can you produce a copy from the books of the liquidating Trustees of the payment to them by the Ohio Company of this sum of more than $3,000,000?"

"I have stated under oath and unqualifiedly that this sum was paid over. There is no qualification. I am only one of the Trustees, and I could not promise to produce the books."

"Are you willing, as President of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio and of the Standard Oil Trust and Chairman of the Board of Trustees, in obedience to the Supreme Court, to make an effort to produce these books?"

This question was not answered at the time.

"Are not William Rockefeller, H. M. Flagler, John D. Archbold, W. H. Tilford, H. H. Rogers, and Charles W. Harkness trustees of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, and the only trustees?"

"My answer is no; they are not."

"Who, then, are?"

"On Nov. 9, 1897, they were John D. Rockefeller, Frank Rockefeller, F. B. Squire, Martin Snider, and A. M. McGregor."

"And you are the only Director of the Standard Oil Company who is a trustee of the Standard Oil Trust?"

"Yes."

"Do I understand that you will not promise to and will not produce those books?"

"It amounts to that."

THE UNION TANK LINE.

"State how the Standard Oil Company of Ohio accumulated this surplus of more than $3,000,000 prior to the dissolution of the trust."

"Prior to Aug. 5, 1891, the defendant company was the owner of a large number of tank cars, which were rented to other companies. Its stockholders and Directors determined that it should discontinue the transportation business, and on Aug. 5, 1891, the defendant company sold its tank cars to the Union Tank Line Company and received in payment therefor the sum of $3,500,000. Of this sum, on March 17, 1892, it handed over to the Trustees $3,219,540 for distribution by them among the holders of trust certificates."

"The defendant company had no other surplus than that arising from the sale of its tank cars?"

"No."

"What was the Union Tank Line Company? Will you tell us?"

"I do not know."

"Was it not organized only about twenty-two days before the sale of these tank cars?"

"I have no information on that subject."

"What was the method of the business of the Ohio company just prior to the decree of the court, so far as its connection with the trust was concerned?"

"Since the dissolution of the trust the Standard Oil Company of Ohio has been managed entirely by its officers and owners. Before it was controlled by the vote of the Trustees. It is now the same as any other company organized under the laws of Ohio."

"Excepting that 13,643 shares of its stock are still in the hands of the liquidating trustees?"

"I think I have stated already that none of the stock of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio is in the hands of the liquidating trustees, but that it was all in the hands of the defendant company."

"Do not the liquidating certificates represent an equitable interest in all of the stocks of the various constituent companies that are yet unissued?"

"I have said practically that they do. I said that whenever stock was presented it reduced the certificate."

Mr Rockefeller said that he did not own any of those certificates, old or new; his interest is wholly in the constituent companies. He admitted the ownership of 9,244 shares of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, from which he gets no dividends. He said he does receive dividends from shares he holds in other constituent companies—these dividends come directly from the companies.

"Do all of the constituent companies pay dividends on reissued stock to all persons who got that kind of stock just the same as to you?"

"All of them that pay dividends do, I suppose. I have no knowledge that they do not pay in substantially the same way."

"How do the liquidating trustees receive the amounts of money you have said are derived from the income of stocks and property which heretofore were represented by the original trust certificates?"

"The liquidating trustees receive the money from the constituent companies representing only the amount of uncanceled certificates, which is about three-sevenths. The balance is paid to the shareholders of the companies. The trustees receive only the amount of money they are to distribute to holders of non-liquidated certificates."

"Do not all of the outstanding original trust certificates and the new ones, each and all, receive their proportionate share of the funds coming from the companies?"

"Yes."

SLOWNESS OF LIQUIDATION.

With regard to the return of stocks of companies other than the defendant, Mr. Rockefeller said they were not all returned nor were they returned in one certificate. As to the number of shares that were returned, he said he knew that the percentage was a little more than a half of the whole. It was pointed out to the witness that the figures he had previously given indicated that less than half had been canceled, and he was asked if there was any peculiar significance in that fact. He said he did not know, adding: "We are getting them all the time. Since the last printed report we have received rather more than 40,000 of them."

"Is it not a fact that from March 9, 1892, for nearly six years, not a single trust certificate save one was cancelled?"

"We stand by our records."

"Has there been any accelerated movement on the part of certificate holders toward their liquidation since the beginning of these proceedings?"

"I cannot state from recollection the different times when these returns have been made."

Mr. Rockefeller said after further questioning that this was not by reason of any fault of the defendant company nor from any lack of readiness of the liquidating Trustees to facilitate the transfers, but that it must have been the fault of the individual holders of the trust certificates.

"Are there any reasons why the Trustees cannot enforce this liquidation?"

"I have always understood and been advised that we could not compel the holders of certificates to surrender them. So far as I am concerned I should have preferred to have it done straight away."

"Have you not been advised by your legal counsel and have not holders of trust certificates been advised that the interest of all persons concerned and their earnings will be precisely the same under the liquidation as it was prior to the so-called liquidation of the trust? And if they were, has it been so?"

"My answer would be no to the question, excepting as to that last clause."

After the recess there was an exchange of pleasant words that did not foreshadow the spirit shown later. Mr. Monnett said: "Mr. Rockefeller, you say the lawyers advise you. Out in Ohio we have thought you advised them."

"That's one of those things you'll get straitened out here, then," was the reply.

Mr. Monnett added that he hoped Mr. Rockefeller would come to Ohio to live and die—to live a long time. Mr. Rockefeller said there was no better climate than that of some parts of the Buckeye State, and no better people than those of the Western Reserve.

The Attorney General took charge of the examination, and, after a great deal of questioning, got Mr. Rockefeller to state that the persons who turned in 100,593 of the original trust certificates for redemption subsequent to Nov. 9, 1897, were Elizabeth Tuttle, and the wife of Thompson, William P. Thompson, Lewis S. Thompson, Salome M. Jones, H. Mellville Hanna, Joseph Seep, Hugh J. Jewett, Charles M. Chapin, J. H. Alexander, W. T. Wardwell, S. V. Harkness, Daniel O'Day, James M. Constable, John S. Kennedy, H. A. Hutchinson, W. L. Harkness, H. C. Folger, Jr., Charles F. G. Heye, E. T. Bedford, C. M. Pratt, V. Everit Macy, estate of Josiah Macy, Jr.; A. M. McGregor, Charles Lockhart, J. L. Kemper, O. H. Payne, and Charles Pratt.

The Attorney General made an ineffectual effort to get from the witness the names, one by one, of the persons who, between Nov. 9, 1897, and February 3, 1898, returned their certificates and the exact time of such redemptions. He said these are the men who have the scarlet letter of contempt of court upon their foreheads. Mr. Rockefeller said that, as liquidating Trustee, he had not had anything to do with the transfers mentioned or with the transfer of 40,000 trust certificates he had spoken of as having been made later. He did not know what liquidating Trustee did sign the transfers. On the presentation of a trust certificate, and at the request of the holder, the liquidating Trustees gave a certificate of legal title.

"In the transfer of your stock who signed the certificate of legal title?"

"I cannot say; I cannot remember."

"You did not yourself present certificates to yourself and sign them yourself?"

"I do not remember about my transfers."

"You say that one liquidating Trustee can convert a trust certificate into an assignment of legal title; do your records show that?"

"I suppose the records show the method of transfer."

"Who has charge of such record and where is it kept?"

"At 26 Broadway. I suppose the Secretary of the liquidating trustees would be the person."

"Who is that Secretary?"

"I am pretty certain he is Mr. Flagler."

"Have you any record of the transfer of your 249,000 of trust certificates?"

"There must be such a record; the Secretary of the liquidating Trustees has charge of it."

Mr. Rockefeller said there was a record of the conversion of liquidation certificates into stock of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, which is in the hands of the Secretary of the latter company. He did not know whether canceled certificates are preserved, nor who would be their custodian if they were. He said to his knowledge there is no contractural relation between the Union Tank Line Company and the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. He supposed the latter company used the tank cars of the other company to ship its oil. This question was then asked by the Attorney General:

POINTED QUESTIONS UNANSWERED.

"Does the Union Pipe Line Company ship for anybody else than these constituent companies?" Argument followed, and Mr. Kinkhead, addressing Mr. Elliott, said it was not fair or gentlemanly to put words in the mouth of the witness. Mr. Rockefeller arose and said with warmth: "I desire to state distinctly and unqualifiedly that we were not speaking on that subject." The witness finally replied to the question that he did not know whether they did or not.

The next question was: "Does the Buckeye Pipe Line Company still ship the oil of the defendant company in Ohio through its pipe lines?"

Mr. Rockefeller had the stenographer read this question to him seven times, repeated it three times himself, and finally answered: "I cannot say of my own knowledge."

"I now ask," said Mr. Monnett, "if any of the Directors of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio are stockholders of the Union Tank Line Company, the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, or the Ohio Oil Company? And, if so, name them."

Mr. Kline said he advised Mr. Rockefeller not to answer, and Mr. Elliott said he gave the same advice. The Attorney General then called upon Commissioner Brinsmade, in case Mr. Rockefeller followed this advice, to ask that Mr. Rockefeller be taken before the Ohio Supreme Court for contempt.

Mr. Rockefeller quietly said: "I decline to answer under advice of counsel."

"Has the Standard Oil Company had any transportation department since the Union Tank Line Company was formed and the former transferred its rolling stock?"

"No. Not to my knowledge."

"Does the defendant company come into competition with any of the constituent trust companies in Ohio, since 1892?"

"It sells its goods wherever it lists."

"Does it come into competition with the trust or the companies nourishing the trust?"

"It sells its goods in the open market."

Mr. Rockefeller reiterated his assertion that the trust has no control whatever over the constituent companies, each of which manages its own business.

"Does the Standard Oil Company of Ohio as a refining company occupy a limited territory?"

"No. Its field is the whole world. Its mission is to light the whole world."

"Has not the Standard Oil Trust or the liquidating trust since March added new corporations to the trust?"

"It has not."

"Not the Standard Oil Company of Kansas?"

"Not to my knowledge."

The afternoon was largely taken up by acrimonious argument of counsel and there was strenuous objection to nearly every question asked. The session ended with no assurance that any witness will be present this morning when the hearing is to be resumed.

## WELLAND CANAL TOLLS.

**Board of Trade and Transportation Discusses Their Abolition.**

A report of the Executive Committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, made at the meeting of the board held yesterday afternoon, recommended that the board disapprove the abolition of tolls on the Welland Canal. The stand taken by the committee was that all the advantages gained would be by the Canadian Government, which has asked the United States to make valuable concessions to secure its support of the scheme.

There was considerable discussion as to whether the Northwest would not be greatly benefited by the proposed abolition. The question was laid over for investigation.

Resolutions approving the action of President McKinley in his efforts to disinfect the cities and harbors of Cuba were passed.

## WESTERN UNION'S MEETING.

**James Stillman Elected a Director—Gen. Eckert's Report.**

At the annual meeting yesterday of the Western Union Telegraph Company James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, was elected a Director to fill a vacancy created by the death of Rosewell G. Rolston.

The annual report of Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, President of the company, was accepted. It deals with affairs to June 30 last. The gross revenues for 1897-8 were $23,915,733, an increase over the previous year of $1,276,874. Other items are: Increase in expenses, $918,926; increase in net earnings, $357,948; decrease in interest and sinking fund, $28,955, balance, increase, $386,903; dividends, increase, $75,056; surplus, $315,694, an increase of $311,847; total surplus, $7,963,235, an increase of $315,694. The total expenses were $17,825,582, with these changes: Operating and general increased, $655,112; rentals decreased $3,491; maintenance and reconstruction increased $342,913; taxes decreased $124,020; office equipment and wires increased $48,372; the expenses of 1896-7 were $16,906,656.

Gen. Eckert explains that a decrease of 767 miles of poles was owing to condemnation of certain highway lines whose wires were transferred to parallel railroad routes. A decrease in tolls was owing to the war increasing Government and press messages.

## ACCUSED BY HIS BENEFACTOR.

**An ex-Convict from Baltimore Is Arrested in Brooklyn.**

A man who is known both as Frederick M. Searles and Edgar G. Shaw was arraigned yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, charged with being a fugitive from justice. He was arrested early in the morning in a boarding house at 151 Pierrepont Street by Detectives O'Connell of Baltimore and Harrington and Ruddy of Brooklyn.

O'Connell arrived in Brooklyn on Monday. He had tracked the man from Baltimore to Asbury Park, N. J., where it was found that he had eloped with a girl named Emily Chapman, a waitress. He then traced the pair to Brooklyn. The woman was found at work in a restaurant near the Borough Hall. The couple, it was then learned, lived at 151 Pierrepont Street, and Searles was soon captured. He showed fight, but was overcome.

Searles is thirty-two years old. He was once arrested as a boarding house thief by O'Connell and served a term in prison. The physician in charge of the institution took an interest in him, and secured his pardon. Searles joined the church, and married Miss Sadie Newhow, who was active in Methodist church work. The prison physician then appointed him as confidential clerk. It is now charged that he robbed his benefactor by forged checks to the extent of $1,700. Last Spring, fearing detection, he deserted his wife and left Baltimore.

**Jersey City Tax Rate.**

The Jersey City Tax Commissioners yesterday fixed the tax rate for the fiscal year beginning Dec. 1 at 28.60. Last year the rate was 28.90. The previous year, under Mayor Wanser, it was only 27.40. Since then three new public schools have been completed at an average cost of $100,000 each, and other improvements have been made.

Very early in the season someone criticised our young men's suits as not being "hot" enough—the new patterns, now in, look as though just off the fire.

The suits are individual, different; they have the right swing; the quality and fit are right, and so are the prices.

$12 to $28.

Now don't imagine we have forgotten that all young men who carefully follow "Good Form" now wear only dark, quiet effects. We're jolly well prepared for them.

Young men's overcoats, $10 to $27; and they're good enough to go with our suits—blacks, greys and coverts.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

*Upholstery for Fall.*

Novelties in Lace Curtains.
*Arabian,*
$17.00 to $225.00.
*Renaissance,*
$6.00 to $50.00.
*Irish Point,*
$2.85 to $25.00 per pair.

Also Draperies, Furniture Covering and Wall Hangings, Tapestries, Silk Damasks and Brocades.

Brass and Enameled Bedsteads, Mattresses, Springs, etc.

*Lord & Taylor,*
Broadway & 20th St.

Upholstery Dep't.
Fourth Floor.

Brass Bedsteads,—full size, $14.50, $22.50, $27.50

Bedsteads and Cribs of brass or white enamel, mounted with brass, $5.00 to $15.00

Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

*Ladies' Shoes.*

Kid and Box Calf Boots for Fall and Winter wear,

$3.25 per pair, value $4.50.

*Lord & Taylor,*
Broadway & 20th St.

MILLINERY.
Paris Creations
and Designs from our own Work Rooms at moderate prices.

Daniell & Sons
Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.


## HARD LUCK OF SOLDIERS

### Experiences in the Army of Two Brothers of Montclair.

### BOTH RETURN SERIOUSLY ILL

**Father Denounces Their Treatment and Says He Fears the Republican Party Is Doomed.**

When the Second New Jersey Regiment was organized Samuel and Robert Irish, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Irish of Montclair, volunteered. Company K was composed of Montclair boys, and the two brothers were together until they reached the camp at Jacksonville, Fla., and there Robert Irish asked for and obtained a transfer to Company C, which was organized at Paterson. The parents of the two soldiers live at 41 Forest Street, Montclair, and they were in receipt of letters from their sons, telling them of camp life at Jacksonville.

Mr. Irish, after he heard that the soldiers were fed on salt pork, hardtack, and black coffee, three times a day, was not very much surprised to hear that Samuel had typho-malarial fever and was in the hospital. For several days he hovered between life and death, and although the doctors thought he would not live, he did.

About three weeks ago he felt so much better that he asked for sick leave. This was granted, and he went to Montclair. His strength lasted just long enough for him to get to his home, where he has been in bed and under a doctor's care ever since.

Robert, too, had the fever, and he arrived home on Monday. He was so ill when the regiment was sent North that he and thirteen others were left behind in the hospital. Last week they seemed to be somewhat better, and the authorities at Jacksonville told them to go home—that they could not remain there any longer.

How Robert Irish got home he does not know. His mother saw him staggering along in a field near the house, and at first thought he was a tramp. When she saw it was her son she could hardly believe it. He was very much emaciated and horribly dirty. The doctor was at once sent for, and he ordered that Robert be sent to the Mountainside Hospital at Montclair. He is now in a critical condition, and no one is allowed to see him.

Mr. Irish, the father of the two soldiers, was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night. He said:

"From what I can learn, the trouble in the Second New Jersey Regiment was chiefly with the officers. They nearly all seemed to think they were out for pleasure and enjoyed themselves to the best of their ability instead of looking after their men and the camp. Col. Hyde, it seems, was rarely in camp, but was away at dinners and receptions, and other entertainments. The food the soldiers had was just the kind to bring on disease. I have not had many opportunities to talk to my boys. They are too ill to talk, but from casual remarks I have learned how outrageously they and all the others were treated.

"It seems to me that telling Robert, while he was still very ill, to get out, that he could not be cared for any longer, was about as heartless and inhuman as anything I have ever heard of. When President McKinley called for volunteers the young men of this country promptly offered their services. It was only natural to expect that of those who were sent to Cuba many would be killed either in battle or by disease, but we did not expect that the camps at home would turn out to be such pest holes, and that our soldiers who were still at home would die by the score because of the negligence of some officials.

"This investigation that is being held in Washington is a farce. If the Government will not find out who is to blame for all the abuses then the people, the voters, will blame those who are now in office, and at the next election will turn them out. I have been a Republican all my life, and don't know that I should care to vote for the Democrats, but I certainly will not be able to see my way clear to vote for the Republicans if those in power now do not do something to find out and punish the guilty parties. There are many who are not so scrupulous as I about changing their votes, and I am afraid that the next election will mean a Democratic victory."

## SOLDIER'S LETTER HIS WILL.

**Rough Rider Ebermann Had a Presentiment of Death and Remembered His Wife.**

A will of rare form is to be filed to-day in the Surrogate's office. It is that of Henry J. Ebermann, who was a member of the police force of this city, but who got leave of absence to enlist in the Rough Riders, where he attained the rank of Sergeant. He fought with distinction before Santiago, but was taken ill there, brought home, and sent to St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, where he died.

The night before Ebermann left to join his regiment in San Antonio, Tex., he went to Chappaqua, the home of the girl he loved, and the two were married. Ebermann may have been simply thoughtful for the girl's happiness, but all his subsequent letters to her, as well as to his stepfather and to his lawyer, Mark Alter of 320 Broadway, would indicate that he had a presentiment that he would not survive the war. He never made a will as commonly understood, but as all his letters contained references to the disposition to be made of his property after his death his lawyers will present his wishes in the form of a nuncupative will, which is commonly an utterance by a soldier or sailor in actual service, oral or written, which does not have to be attested by two witnesses. This will be the first instrument of the kind filed as a result of the war, so far as known.

The last letter written by Ebermann containing reference to the disposition of his property will be filed as the will. Here is a sample of Ebermann's letters from Texas. It was written to Lawyer Alter from San Antonio May 14:

As you perhaps know, I have enlisted in the Rough Rider Regiment, otherwise known as Teddy's Terrors. Within a week we may be in Cuba, and if anything should happen to me I ask that you look after the interests of my wife, whom I married the night before my departure. The name is Cora and the present address Chappaqua, N. Y. But only if you are successful would she be able to pay you for your services. You should first claim $175 from the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association. Next, full pay up to date, for by a resolution of the Board of Aldermen all city employes who enlist receive full pay during their time of service. Next, my army pay and pension and effects. Then you should apply for a pension for her from the Police Department, and last my life insurance, which amounts to $1,000. It is an endowment policy. But not until my death would there be any need of communicating with her. HENRY EBERMANN.

P. S.—If my wife succeeds in obtaining a pension from the Police Department and $175 from the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, she shall be entitled to no more, and the insurance policy will go two-thirds to my sister, Helen Ebermann, and one-third to my half brother, Otto Knauerhase, 260 West Thirty-fifth Street. If she don't get the pension, all the money goes to her.

As Ebermann wrote his letters from Texas, they can be filed under the laws of that State as a holographic will—written by the hand of the testator.

## NEW WOMAN'S HUSBAND FINED.

**He Used Force to Make Her Stay Home from Lodge Meetings.**

Mrs. Mary Vetter of 539 East Eleventh Street appeared as complainant in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday against her husband, John Vetter, whom she charged with having assaulted her, calling her vile names, and otherwise maltreating her. Vetter said to Magistrate Simms in his own behalf:

"Your Honor, I am a much abused man. My wife attends lodge meetings four times a week and I can't keep her home. I had to give up my job to stay home, take care of the children, and cook the meals. I don't like this new-woman business. I am willing to work hard and do what is right, but a woman's duty is to stay home and take care of her family. You ought to see the children, Judge. They are dirty and go about uncared for. I tried persuasion, but it wouldn't work, and I had to use force, Judge. I didn't use much force, but just enough."

Mrs. Vetter admitted that she attended lodge meetings two or three times a week, but said that she held high offices in lodges and had to be present. She reeled off the names of a number of offices she held and was about to tell their functions when her recital was shut off by the Magistrate, who fined her husband $5.


"The glass of fashion and the mold of form."
Double Breasted Frock Coats.
Made of Llama, Vicuna, Thibet and Undressed Worsted, (some with double breasted vests),
COAT and VEST, $22, $25, $30 & $35, (include silk lined.)
Made of best worsted diagonals,
COAT & VEST, $14, $16, $17, $19.50 & $22.
The length, the hang of skirt, the style of buttoning, the lapels, etc., are exactly and precisely right.

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Ladies' Merino Underwear,
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Broken and Sample lines of Domestic Underwear in Fall and Winter Weights.
White Merino, Natural Wool and Camel's hair Vests and Drawers,
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No garment in the lot worth less than $1.00.
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WILTON VELVETS
$1.10 per yd.
Private Patterns for Library, Dining-room, Hall and Stairs.
Just the ruddy hues of fine greens and rich browns which make the perfect grounding of mahogany and rich oaks. A glorious mingling of all Oriental tints introduced in many novel and delightful designs.
Art and durability combined with factory prices for the latest furniture novelties.
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In connection with an entirely new stock of the most desirable weaves in
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BROAD CLOTHS AND TAILOR SUITINGS.
Whip-cords, Rough Cheviots, Cutaway Diagonals, Dress Meltons, Box Cloths, English Melton Coatings, Plaid-back Golf Cloth.
Ladies' Cloths and Broad Cloths, $1.00 to $3.25 per yard.
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Heavy checked and overchecked Tweeds, weighing 16 ounces to the yard—copies of Men's suitings, $1.25 per yard.
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Boston Symphony Orchestra. Rosenthal. Willy Burmester. (1st app. in N. Y.) Lady Hallé. (Norman Neruda) (1st app. in N. Y.) Alvarez. (Only app. in N.Y.) Carreno.

CARNEGIE HALL.
A PERMANENT ORCHESTRA MAINTAINED SOLELY FOR CONCERT PERFORMANCES.
Mr. Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
Five Matinees. Wednesday afternoons at 2. Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March 22.
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The programmes for the afternoon and evening series will be entirely different.
Season tickets with reserved seats for the series of five matinées or five concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Subscription now open and tickets ready for delivery at Carnegie Hall.

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PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1898—Fifty-seventh Season—1899.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Eight Public Rehearsals and Eight Concerts on Nov. 4, 5; Nov. 25, 26; Dec. 16, 17; Jan. 13, 14; Feb. 3, 4; Feb. 24, 25; March 17, 18; April 7, 8.
SOLOISTS engaged so far: Miss ADELE AUS DER OHE, (Piano,) Mme. JOHANNA GADSKI, (Soprano,) Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK, (Contralto,) Mr. WILLY BURMESTER, (Violin,) Mr. EMIL SAUER, (Piano,) Mme. TERESA CARRENO, (Piano,)
RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 10 to Oct. 22. Sale of seats and boxes to NEW SUBSCRIBERS begins Oct. 25. For PROSPECTUS apply at Music Stores, Hotels, or by mail to AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Kneisel Quartet.
7th Season in New York.
Five Evening Concerts, Nov. 15, Dec. 20, Jan. 24, March 7, April 4.
Three Chamber Music Matinees, Nov. 29, Feb. 28, March 28.
Subscriptions can be renewed until Oct. 15. Sale for NEW SUBSCRIBERS begins Oct. 17. For tickets and prospectus apply to EDWARD SCHUBERTH & CO., 23 Union Square.

FOOD SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
OPEN 10:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET GETS A SOUVENIR.
MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Sat. Mat. 2:00.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SPORTING LIFE
The great English play.
20 Horses & 200 people.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
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TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.
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Morning and Afternoon Concerts on Albany Day Line Strs. Excellent orchestra, attractive musical programme. See Stmbt. & Exc. advs.

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CHAS. DALTON and original production.

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Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ADM. 50c. MAT. SAT.
4TH BIG WEEK—IN GOTHAM.
FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE STARS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2
FRANCIS WILSON and Company
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

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"Leah the Forsaken."
Next Week, "As You Like It."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MATS. WED. & SAT.
THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Wm. H. West's Big Minstrel Jubilee.
Next Week—"Yankee Doodle Dandy."

HARLEM Opera House. WAY DOWN EAST. Ev. 8.20, Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Next Monday—John Philip Sousa's "Bride Elect."

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre;
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Matinées Wed. & Saturday.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:30.
EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
COMEDY COMPANY IN THE RIVALS.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Box office open daily 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

CHICKERING HALL To-morrow, Friday Evg., at 8.
LAST APPEARANCE OF ANNIE GREY
"The Gathering of the Clans," (Jacobite,) in song and story. Stirring incidents connected with the Jacobite rising of 1745.
Adm. 25c. Reserved Seats 50, 75, 1.00, at the Hall.

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"A delightful surprise."—Times, Oct. 11.
Ev'gs, 8:15. 25c. to $1. Nothing Higher.
Mat. Wed., Sat., 2.15, 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
SUNG IN ENGLISH BY AMERICANS.
Next Week, By Universal Demand, AIDA.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE.
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

Casino! ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. 100 people. Augmntd Orch. of 40 pcs.
LA BOHEME To-morrow Night & Sat. Mat.
CAVALLERIA RUSTI. TN-NIGHT.
CANA & I'AGLIACCI & Saturday Evening.
NXT SUN. EV.—Grand Concert, with Entire Co.

Keith's Continuous Performance Noon to 11 P. M.
25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00
J. H. STODDART in "The Long Strike."
ZELMA RAWLSTON. BEHRENS, L. TRIO.
Biograph. Tim Cronin. Everything Good.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way
Last 3 nights. A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES.
Last Sat. Mat.
Oct. 17—Charles Frohman's Madison Square Comedy Company in "ON AND OFF."

WALLACK'S. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
THE ALICE NEILSEN OPERA CO. In Herbert & Smith's THE FORTUNE TELLER

Herald Square Theatre. 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday.
50TH PERF. OCT. 19. SOUVENIRS.
HOYT'S Roaring Success, A DAY AND A NIGHT

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
Novelty's Crowning Diadem.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception.

BIJOU. FUNNY EVERY MINUTE.
Evgs. at 8:20. SAM BERNARD
Mats. Wed. & Sat. The Marquis of Michigan.
Including ALICE ATHERTON and a great Co.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Matinee Every Day, 25c. Evenings, 25c. and 50c.
This Week—MR. BARNES OF NEW YORK.
Next Sunday Evg.—"Santiago & the 71st," Illus.

MANHATTAN 50th Time Souv. Next Mon. THEATRE. 33d & B'way. The Turtle

Baseball, Polo Grounds To-day, 3:30 P. M. Washington vs. New York. Adm. 50c.


THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
8th Day, Thursday, Oct. 13th,
The Hunter Handicap, The Westchester Heighweight Handicap and Four Other Races.
First Race at 2 P. M. Music by Conterno's Band. Take 2d av. "L" to Willis av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park at 12:30, 12:45, 1:15, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, and 2:15 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

## MANY LIBRARY READERS.

**The Year's Attendance at the Astor and Lenox Was 130,000.**

Eighteen members of the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library met in the Astor Library, in Lafayette Place, yesterday afternoon, when several reports were received. The receipt of a very valuable book, a history of the world of the year 1500, was announced. There are only two similar books in existence, one in the British Museum and the other in the Imperial Museum of Vienna. A report on the attendance at the Lenox and Astor Libraries for the twelve months ending June 30 showed the number of readers to have been 130,000. The British Museum had 180,000 in the same period. New books received by the two libraries in that period numbered 27,800, as compared with 27,500 by the British Museum.

**The Collis Case Dismissed.**

The Grand Jury has dismissed the charges against ex-Commissioner of Public Works Collis instead of declining to go into an investigation, as has been stated. The papers in the case, including the special report of the Commissioner of Accounts, and the legal complaint of the District Attorney's office were filed with Clerk Carroll yesterday morning. The indorsement on the back of the papers shows that the Grand Jury investigated the case, and by a vote of 17 to 5, dismissed it.

## JANITOR MEUSER IN TROUBLE.

**It Is Said He Tried to Shoot One of the Tenants of His Flat.**

Gustave Meuser, twenty-seven years of age, janitor of the apartment house at 313 East